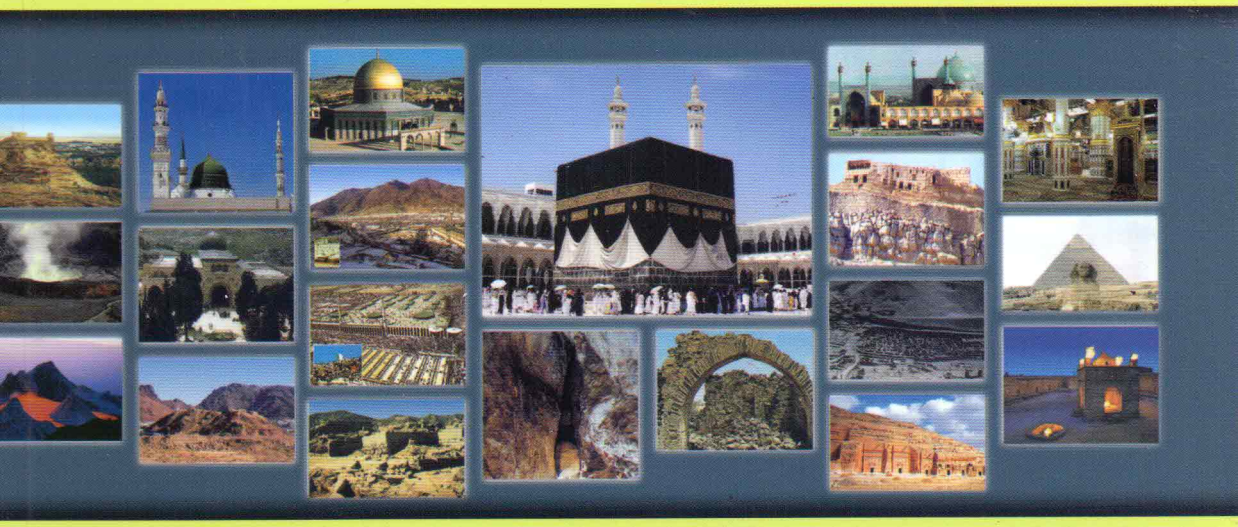
Islamic Studies

Grade 2



Molvi Abdul Aziz
MA, English Literature

DARUSSALAM
GLOBAL LEADER IN ISLAMIC BOOKS

Islamic Studies

Grade 2

ABOUT THE BOOK

The present series covers all areas of Islamic studies: *tafseer, hadeeth, tawheed, fiqh, seerah*, and general etiquette relating to different areas and situations. Every effort has been made to ensure that the material presented in the series is authentic, and most of the terms are presented in their original Arabic script, along with the transliteration and the translation of their meanings. This also applies to supplications which have to be memorised in their Arabic version. The aim here is to help the reader read the original text and understand its meaning. Each lesson is followed by exercises covering questions about the lesson.

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London Houston New York

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Publisher's Note

All praise belongs to Allah; we praise Him and seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evil of our own selves and from our sinful deeds. Whomever Allah guides, there is none to misguide him, and whomever He leads astray, none can guide him. We bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah, alone, and we bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger. We pray to Allah the Almighty to bestow His peace and blessings upon Prophet Muhammad, upon his good and pure family, as well as upon all the noble companions and those who follow them in righteousness until the Day of Judgement.

Given the dire need for Islamic studies material in schools incorporating the subject in English, Darussalam has endeavoured to publish an Islamic Studies series covering all the grades, from grade one through grade twelve.

The series will cover all areas of Islamic studies: *tafseer, hadeeth, tawheed, fiqh, seerah,* and general etiquette relating to different areas and situations. Given the importance of authentic Islamic knowledge, every effort has been made to ensure that the material presented in the series is authentic. Also, given the importance of Arabic Islamic terms, most of the terms are presented in their original Arabic script, along with the transliteration and the translation of their meanings. This also applies to supplications which have to be memorised in their Arabic from. The aim here is to help the reader read the original text and understand its meaning. Each lesson is followed by exercises covering questions about the lesson.

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The series aims to acquaint the student with the teachings of Islam in every aspect: beliefs, practices and moral conduct. The series, with its unique features, certainly fills a gap in this area which has long been partially neglected.

The present breathtaking work was initiated by an expert in the field of education, Maulvi Abdul Aziz, MA. English literature, who held different posts in the field including that of Senior Administrative Officer in the Department of Private Education, Ministry of Education, Dubai, UAE, from 1982 to 2002.

The current project also owes its existence in its present form to a number of people who made informative suggestions, particularly Al-Arabee Ben Razzouq, College of Languages and Translation, Imam Muhammad ibn Saud University, Riyadh, who undertook the painstaking task of checking the authenticity of the material presented in the series, proofreading the text as well as adding references to certain quotations from the Qur'an and the hadeeth. Special thanks also go to Sheikh Abdul-Qawiy Luqman, Al-Madeenah University graduate, for his interesting suggestions and to Mr. Zulfiqar Mahmood who conscientiously applied his expertise in the field of graphic design to produce the series in a superb shape.

We pray to Almighty Allah to reward our endeavours and to make the present series abundantly beneficial to students in all stages of education as well as to any one who reads them.

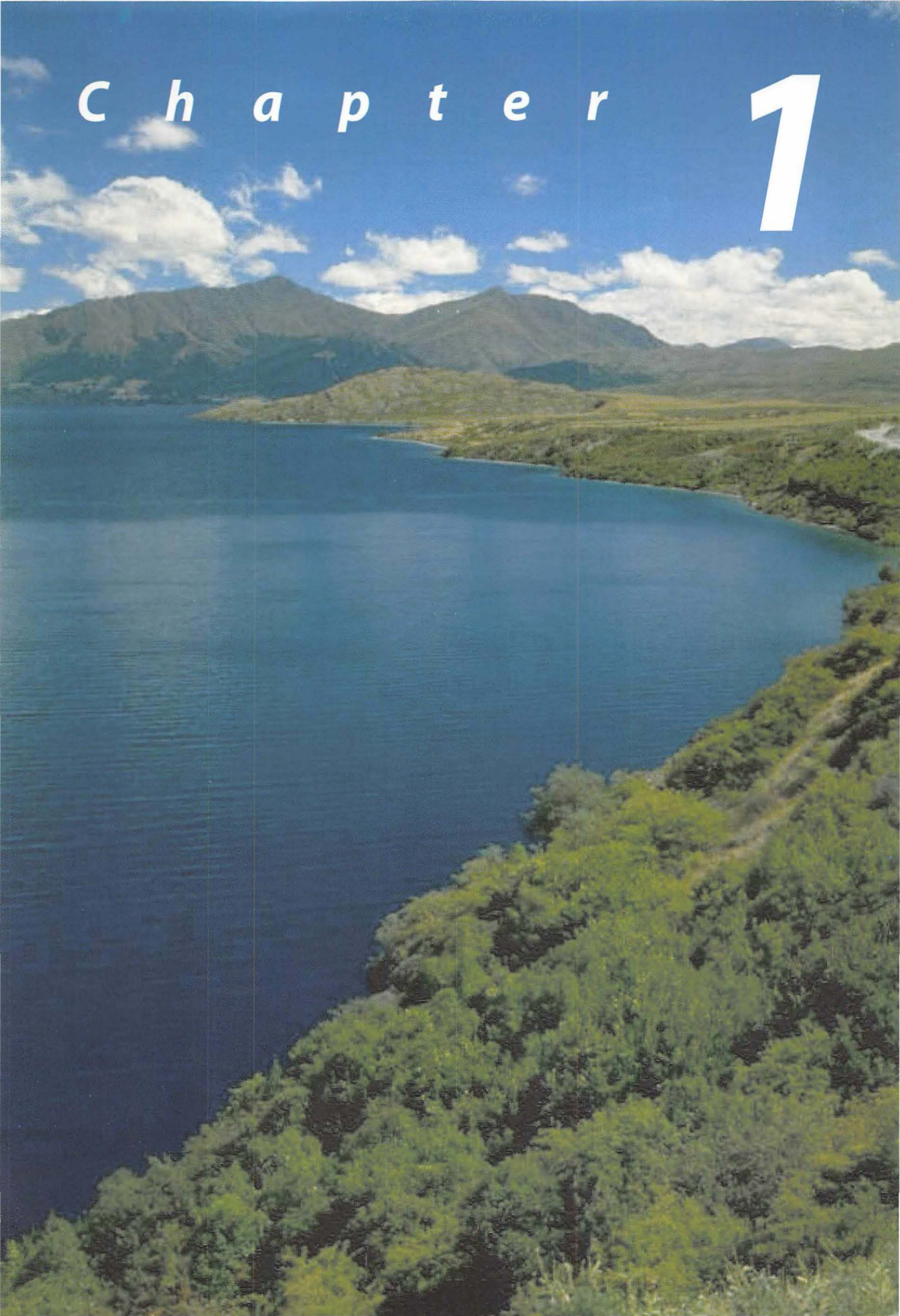
Abdul Malik Mujahid

Sha'aban, 1429 AH.
August 2008.

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.


Chapter 1

Allah is the Creator.

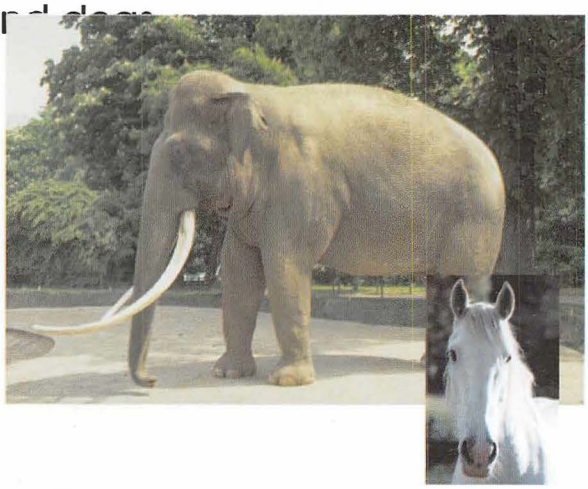
He made everything. **He** made everything out of nothing. He made the sky. **He** made the earth. He put the sun, the moon and the stars in the sky. **He** made the land and the oceans.



He made the plants and trees and flowers of different colours. **He** made the fish to swim in the water and birds to fly in the sky. **He** made all kinds of animals – big elephants, lions, tigers, camels, horses, cats and dogs.



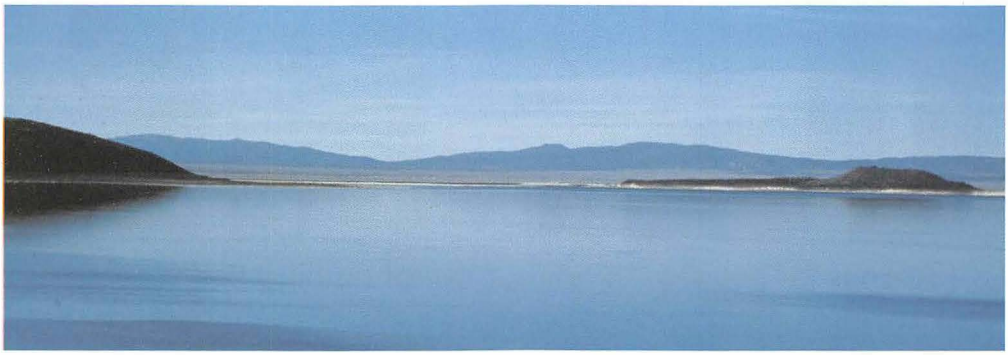




What a wonderful world **Allah** has made!

He created the seas, the rivers, the hills, the mountains and the valleys. **He** sends down water from the sky. There is no one equal to Him. **Allah** is One.

How did **Allah** make everything? **He** made everything out of nothing. When **Allah** intends a thing, **His** Command is just to say to it, 'Be' and it is!



Is there anyone on earth who can make things without using anything? What do we call it when things are made without using anything? We call it 'CREATE'. Who made everything without using anything? **Allah**!

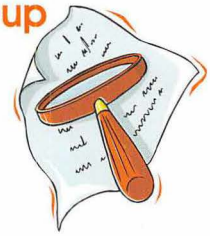
Only **Allah** can create. Nobody else can create as **Allah** creates! Not even a fly! Not even a mosquito! **Allah** created everything for us.

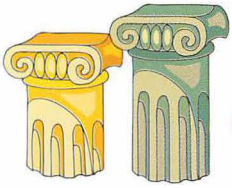
Should we not be thankful to **Him** for all His gifts? Certainly, we should! And we should say:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِين *al-Hamdulillaahi Rabbil Aalameen*

Praise be to **Allah**, the Lord of all the worlds.

Check-up



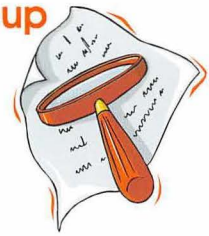


A. Match the columns.

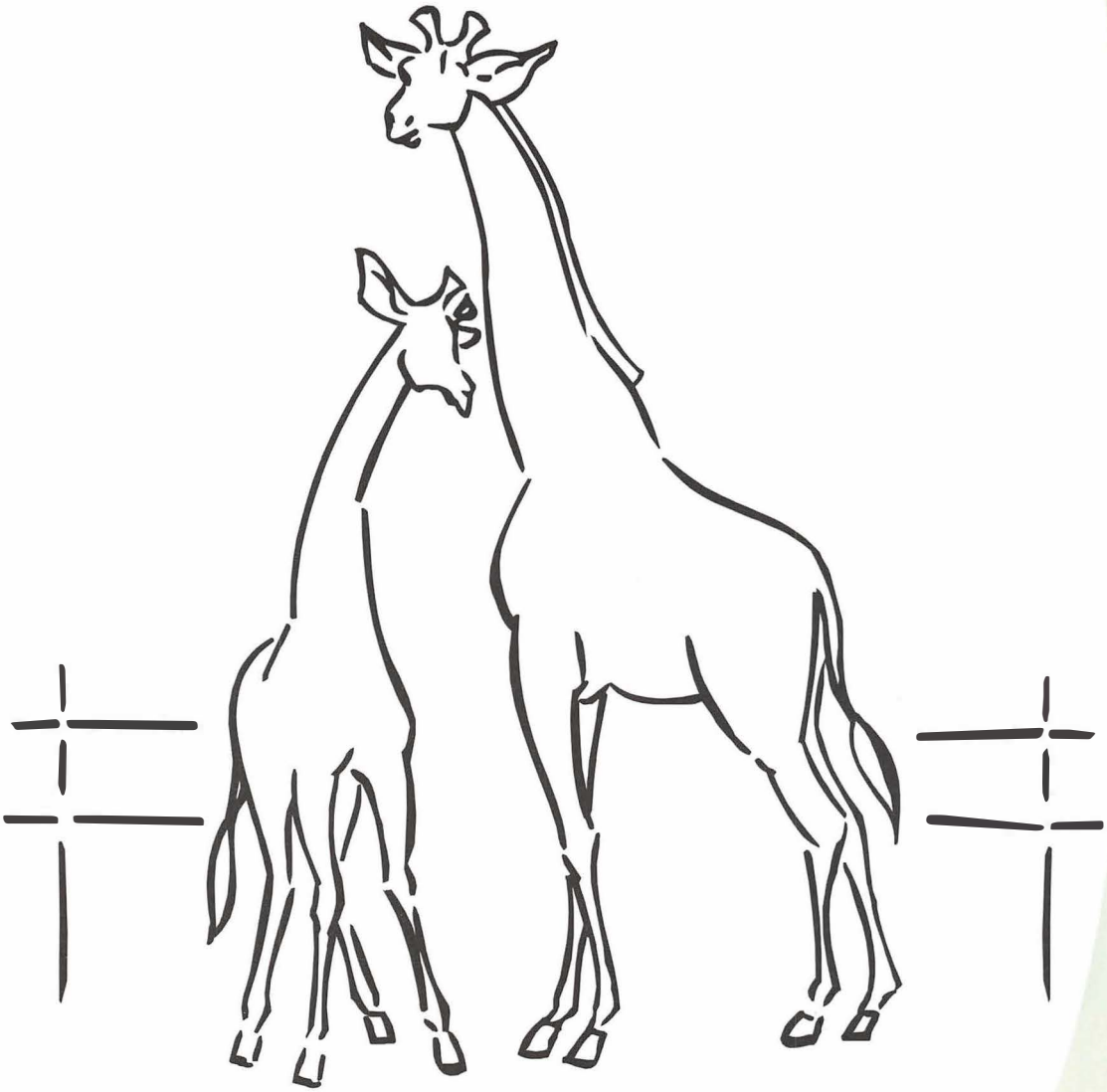
1.	Allah is	out of nothing
2.	Allah made everything	to Allah
3.	Allah made fish	the Creator
4.	There is none equal	even a fly or a mosquito
5.	Humans cannot create	to swim in the water



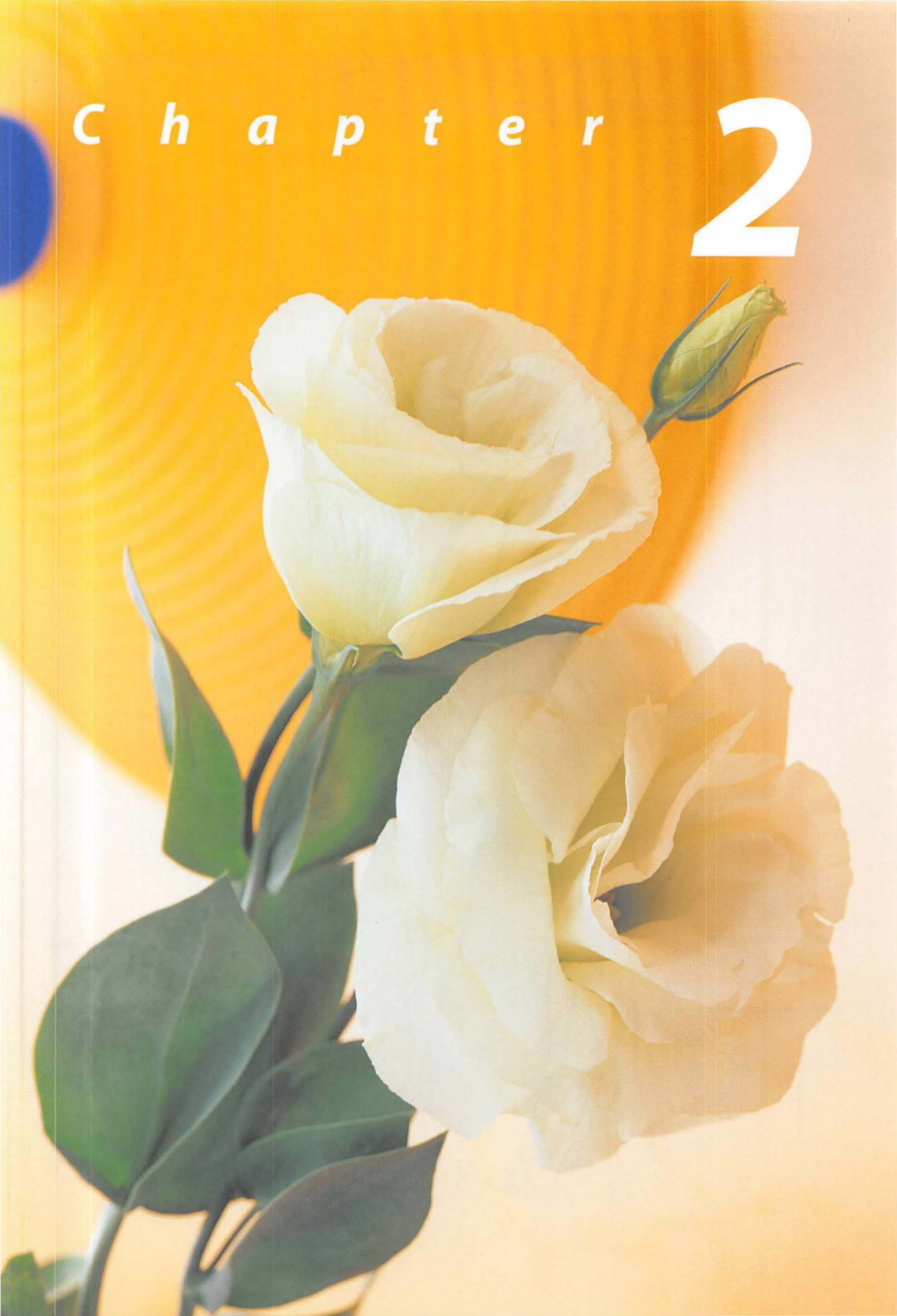
Check-up



B. Colouring fun



Chapter 2



Allah is the Creator.

He is One and Alone. **He** has no match. He has no partner. He has no adviser. **He** has no assistant. **He** created everything alone. It is **Allah** Who is holding the sky aloft. It is **Allah** Who is keeping the earth in place.



He has created all creatures. **He** has fixed their spans of life. No one can bring forward what **He** has postponed! No one can postpone what **He** has brought forward.

He created man! **He** created everything. But **He** is independent of His Creation!

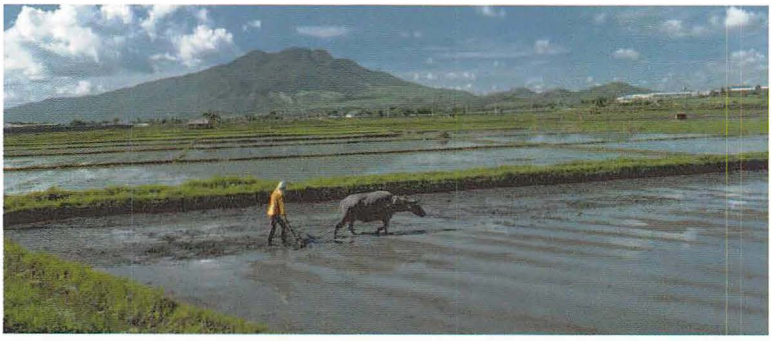
He supplies food but **He** does not need to be fed. **He** gives protection but **He** does not need to be protected. All created beings are dependent on **Him** for all their needs.

He created seven heavens one above another. **He** created the earth. Everyone and everything in the heavens and the earth need **His** help.

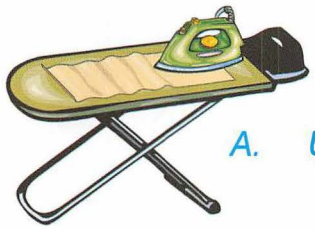


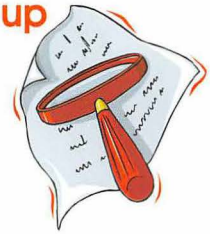


In the creation of the earth and the sky, and the coming of the day and night, one after the other, and the ships, which sail through th sea, and the water, which **Allah** sends down from the sky – there are signs for people who think. Everything we have is from **Allah.** **Allah** makes us laugh and makes us happy. **He** gives and **He** withholds. We should, therefore, worship Him Alone! We should ask only **Allah** for help!



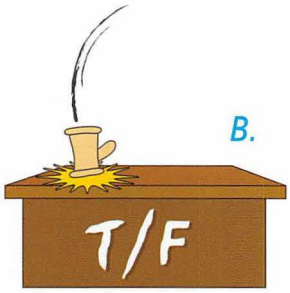
Check-up





A. *Unscramble these sentences.*

1. Creator. the Allah is
2. does fed. Allah not need to be
3. one above created Allah heavens another. seven



B. *Are these statements true or false?*

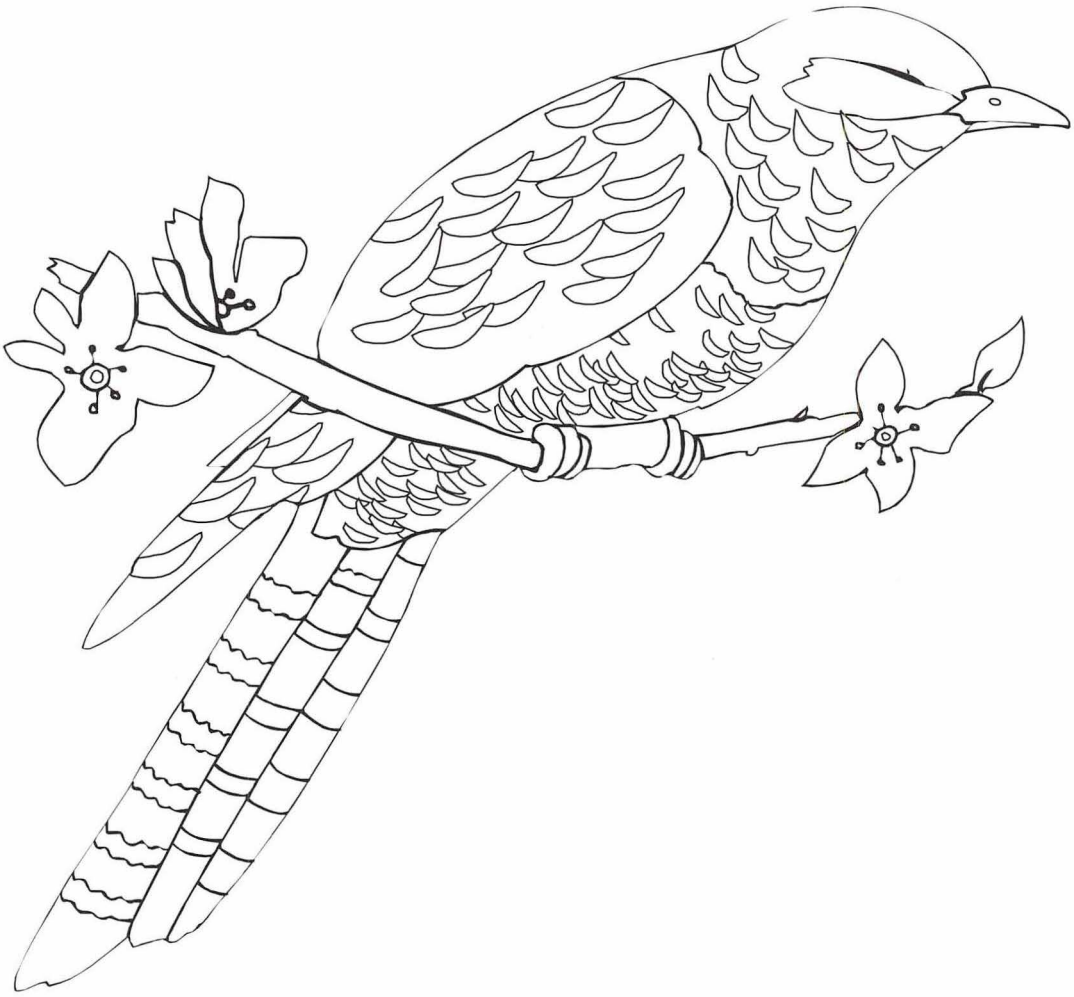
1. Everything we have is from Allah.
2. Allah, too, can sometimes forget.
3. We should only turn to Allah for help.
4. Allah created the earth out of nothing.



Check-up



C. Colouring fun



Chapter 3

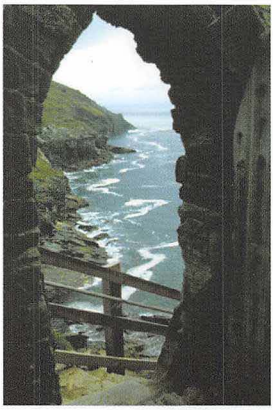


Allah is All-Knowing.

Allah knows what is in the heavens. **He** knows the secrets and what is more deeply hidden. **He** knows what is in our hearts. **He** is the Creator. How should He not know?



He knows what is in the seven heavens and what is between them and what is beneath them. **He** knows what is beneath the surface of the land. **He** knows what is in the depths of the oceans. **He** knows the point of growth of every tree and every tree that grows!



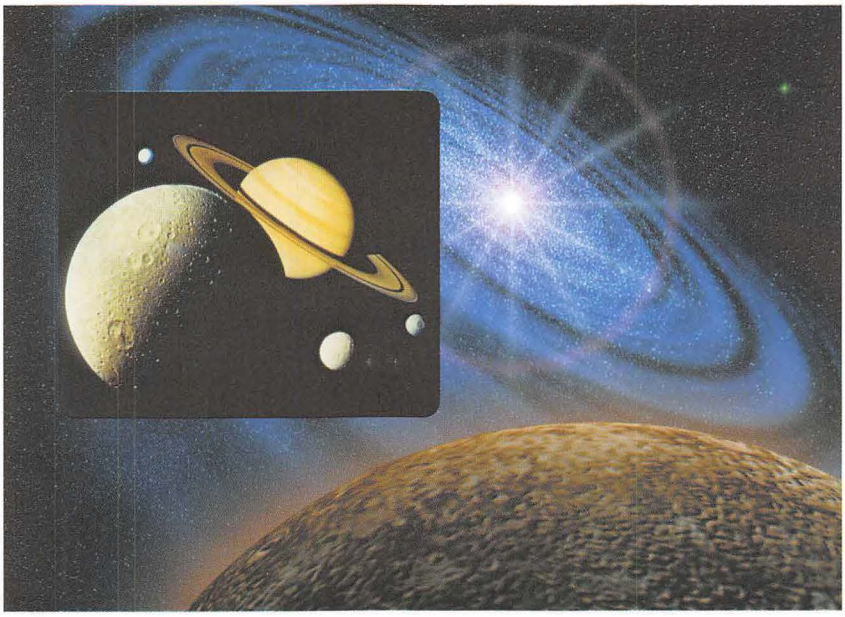




He knows the place where every leaf will fall and all the grains of sand. **He** knows the weights of all the mountains. **He** knows the measures of all the oceans. **He** knows the actions of **His** servants and their secret thoughts.

He knows the breaths they breathe and the words they speak.

He knows everything. Nothing of this is hidden from **Him**.



Allah knows what is in our hearts.

He knows our secrets.

Allah knows what we do in the day.

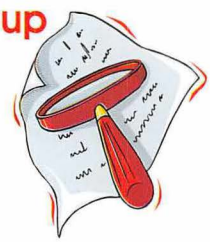
He knows what we do at night.

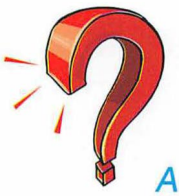
Allah's knowledge covers everything.

Allah is All-Seeing. **He** sees the things we do.

Allah sees **His** servants. **He** sees the things they do. He is Aware of everything.

Check-up

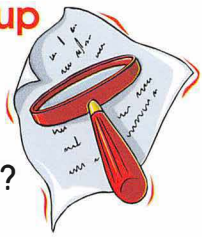




A. Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

One morning, Grandfather Salman called his four grandchildren over. He gave them a date each and asked them to eat it where no one would be able to see them. After a half-hour they returned. He asked them one by one if they had found a good hiding-place to eat their dates. All except Ahmad said, 'No!' Someone said he had hidden behind the sofa, the other behind the curtain and another under the bed. When Grandfather asked Ahmad why he had not eaten the date, he said that he could not find any place where he could hide from Allah. Grandfather was pleased with Ahmad and gave him another date to enjoy.

Check-up



1. Where would you have hidden to eat the date?

2. Ahmad did not eat his date. Why?

3. What do you learn about Allah from this story?

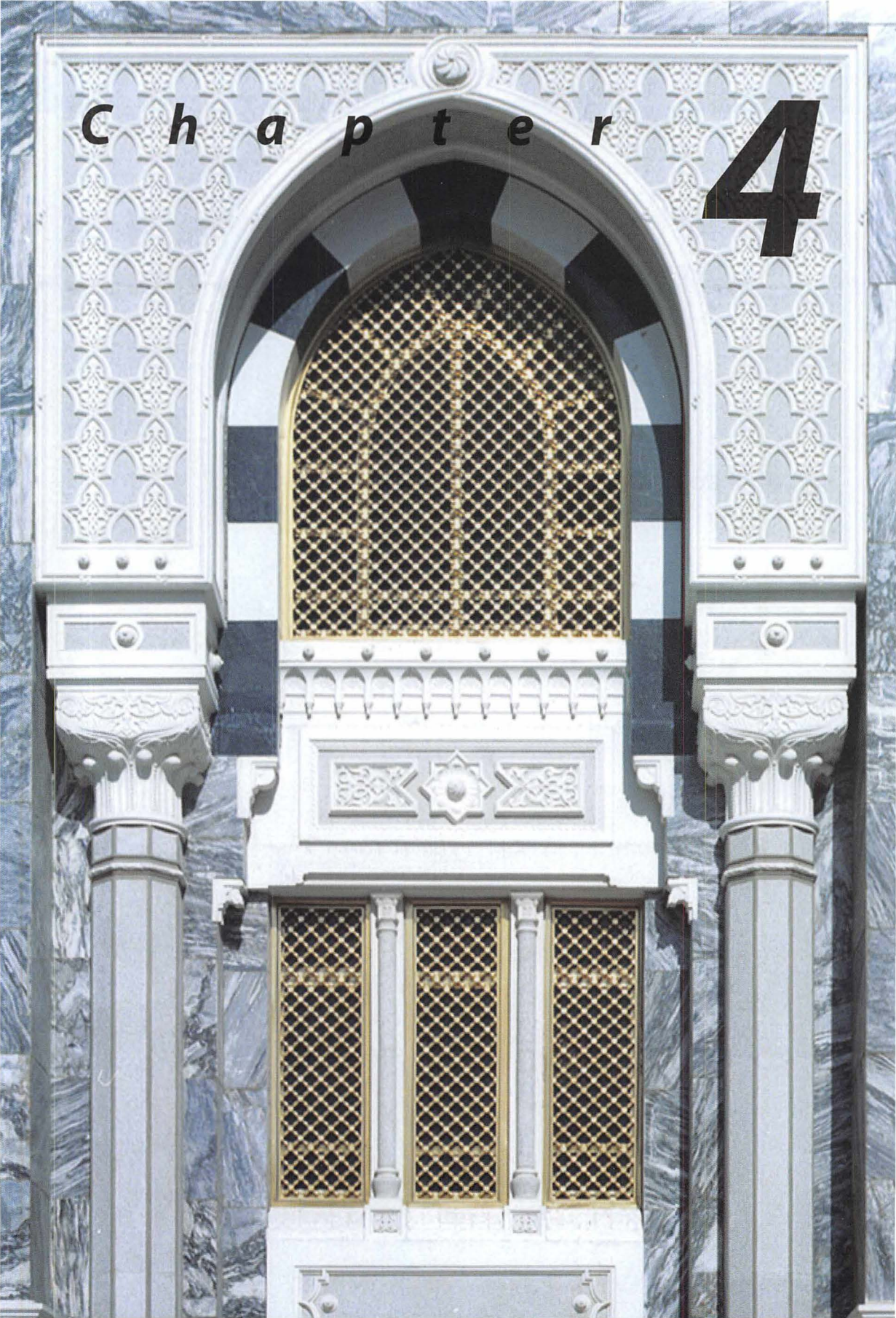


B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Allah knows what is in our _____.

2. He knows all the grains of _____.

3. Nothing is _____ from Him.


Chapter 4

Iman is an Arabic word. It means faith. Faith means complete trust in someone. It means if you have faith in someone, you believe in him with all your heart, and you do not have any doubt about it. Doubt and faith are two opposite things. If you have doubt in something, you believe that it might not be true.

Iman is a state in which the heart accepts the truth and lives by it.

The lips and the tongue declare the truth, and the limbs carry out what is required of the truth.

Faith (Iman) is light. Doubt is darkness.

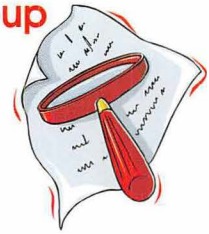


A Muslim has faith (Iman) in:

1. **Allah,**
2. His Angels,
3. His Books,
4. His Messengers,
5. The Day of Judgement, and
6. Divine Destiny – in the truth that everything good or bad comes from **Allah**.



Check-up



A. Write the answers to the following questions in the grid on the next page.

Across:

1. _____ is an Arabic word. It means faith.
2. Faith means complete _____ in someone.
3. Iman is _____, doubt is darkness.
4. The _____ and the tongue declare the Truth.

Down:

5. A Muslim has faith in the _____ of Judgement.
6. Doubt and _____ are two opposite things.
7. Everything good or bad comes from _____.
8. The _____ carry out what is required of the Truth.

Chapter 5



Check-up



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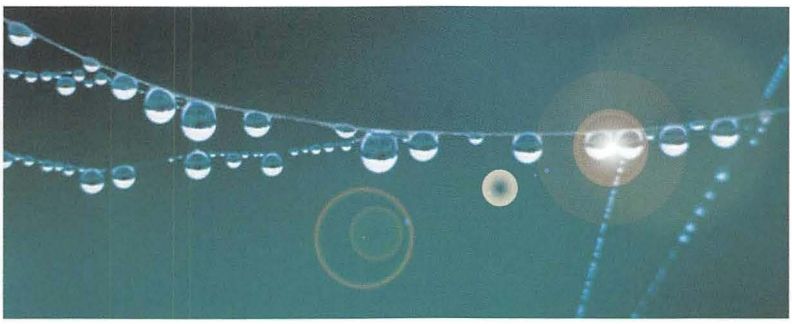
B. A Muslim has Faith (I ___ ___ ___) in:

1. A ___ ___ ___ ___.
2. His A ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.
3. His B ___ ___ ___ ___.
4. His M ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.
5. The D ___ ___ of J ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.
6. D ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ D ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

The Arabic word for 'angel' is malak. Malaa'ikah is its plural. **Allah** created the angels. He created them just as He created man and everything else.

They are made of light. We cannot see them, but we know that they are there! This is because **Allah's** Messenger (ﷺ) has told us so.

The angels are **Allah's** servants. They obey Him all the time. They carry out His commands. They have no power to disobey **Allah**.



Allah wanted man to obey Him. So He sent Angel Jibreel (عليه السلام) to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). Angel Jibreel told the Prophet (ﷺ) what Allah wanted man to do. Jibreel (عليه السلام) brought the Qur'an to the Prophet (ﷺ) at the command of Allah. This was Jibreel's duty.

Allah sent Angel Jibreel (عليه السلام) to many Prophets before Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). We can read about these prophets in the Qur'an. There are many angels.

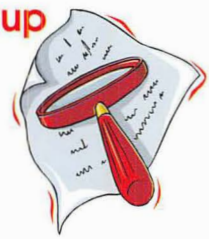
Different angels do different duties. Angel Jibreel (عليه السلام) is one of them.

Every one of us has two angels. They remain with us all the time. They write down everything we do or say! They write down our good actions and bad actions.

Mikaa'eel, Israafeel, Maalik and Jibreel are some of the angels.

A Muslim believes in all of **Allah's** angels.

Check-up





A. Write the answers to the following questions.

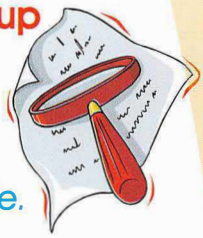
1. What is the Arabic word for angels?

2. Who created the angels?

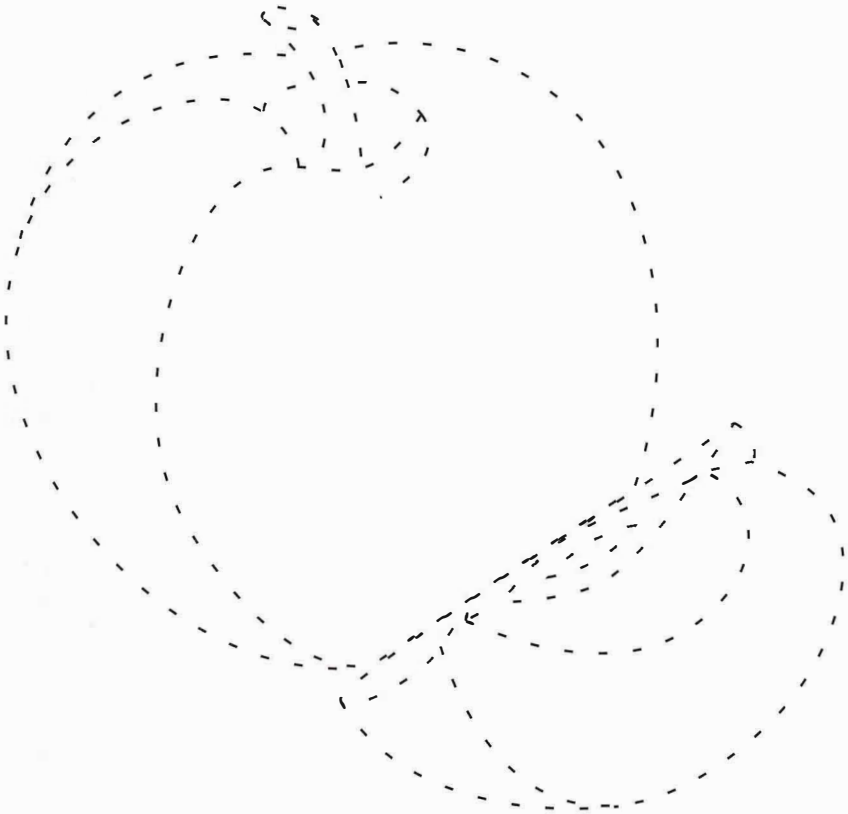
3. What are angels made of?



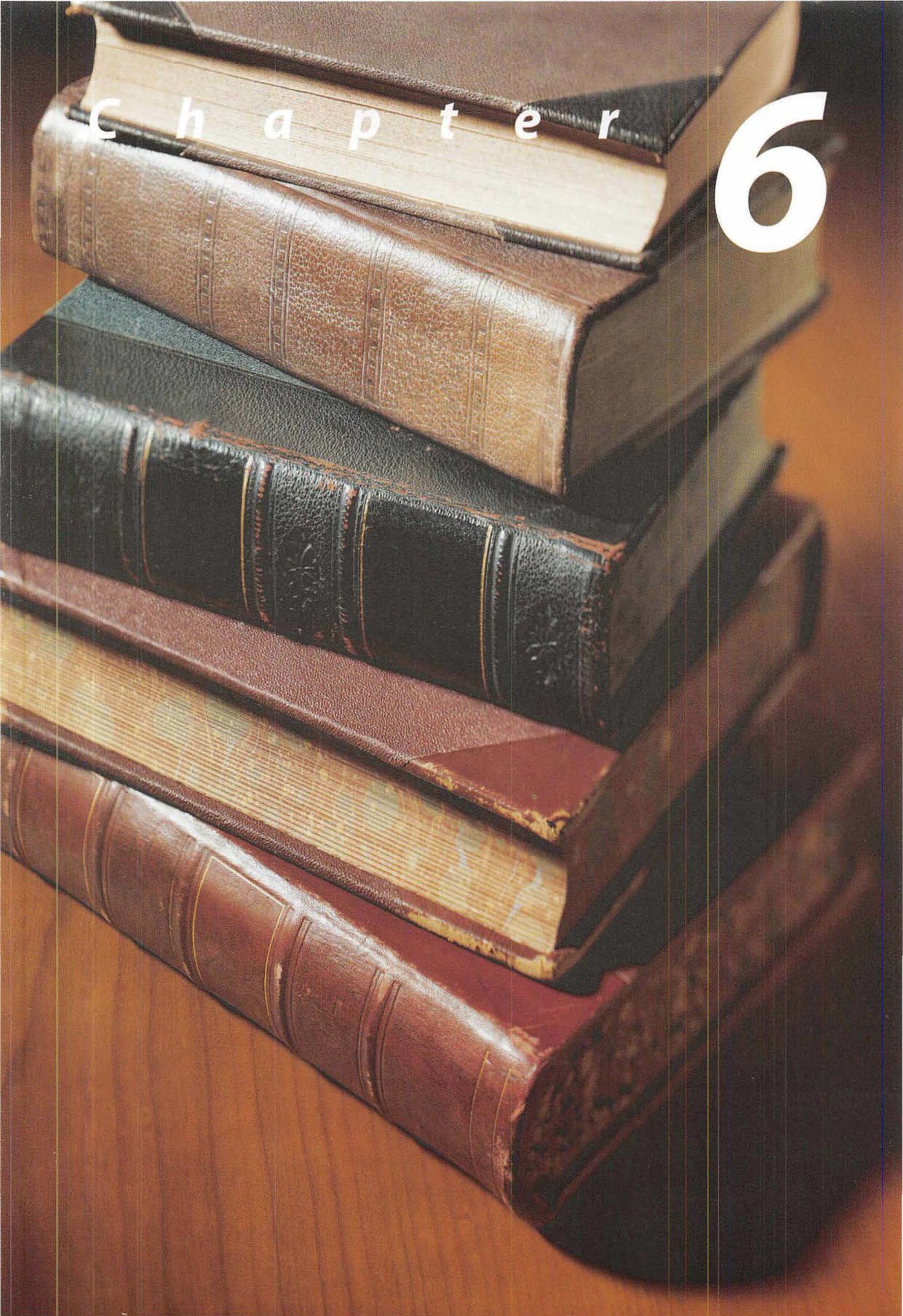
Check-up



B. *Join the dots and then colour the picture.*

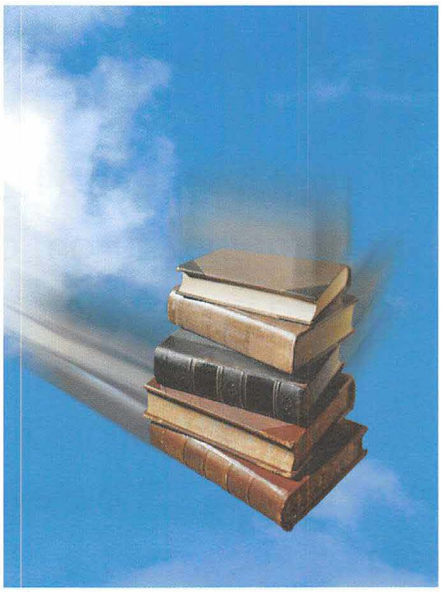


A Muslim believes in the angels even if he cannot see them.


chapter
6

Allah sent Prophets and Messengers to guide man

Allah sent guidance to us through His Prophets. This guidance of Allah is called wahi. The English word for wahi is revelation. Revelation means to make something known. Wahi (revelation) is the gift of Allah to man.



Who brought this wahi to the Prophets? It was Angel Jibreel (عليه السلام) who brought wahi to Allah's Prophets. These were Allah's messages. These messages were collected in the form of books.

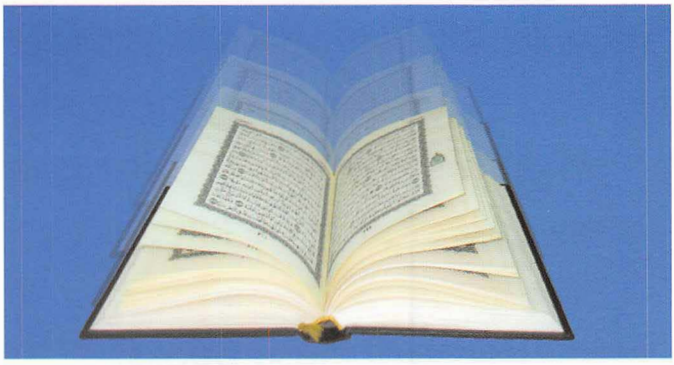
The Qur'an speaks of these books:

The Suhuf were given to Prophet Ibraaheem (عليه السلام),
The Zaboor was given to Prophet Dawood (عليه السلام),
The Tawrah was given to Prophet Musa (عليه السلام),
The Injeel was given to Prophet Isa (عليه السلام), and
the Qur'an was given to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

All these books had the same message of Tawheed in them, that is, لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰه *laa ilaaha illallaah* (there is no god but **Allah**).

What happened to these books?
Except for the Qur'an, all the other books were lost or changed by people.

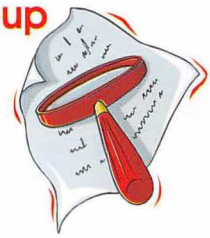
Today the original words of these books do not exist, but we still believe that these Books were once sent by **Allah**.



We now have the Qur'an only. Its words are as original as when they came to our Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). **Allah** has protected the Qur'an in its original form. It is a part of our faith to believe in the Qur'an.



Check-up



A. *Match the columns.*

Books			Prophets
Tawrah	>	<	Isa (عليه السلام)
Qur'an	>	<	Dawood (عليه السلام)
Injeel	>	<	Musa (عليه السلام)
Zaboor	>	<	Ibraaheem (عليه السلام)
Suhuf	>	<	Muhammad (ﷺ)

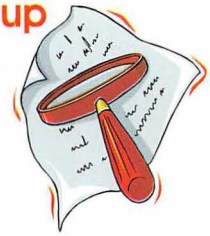


B. *Fill in the blanks.*

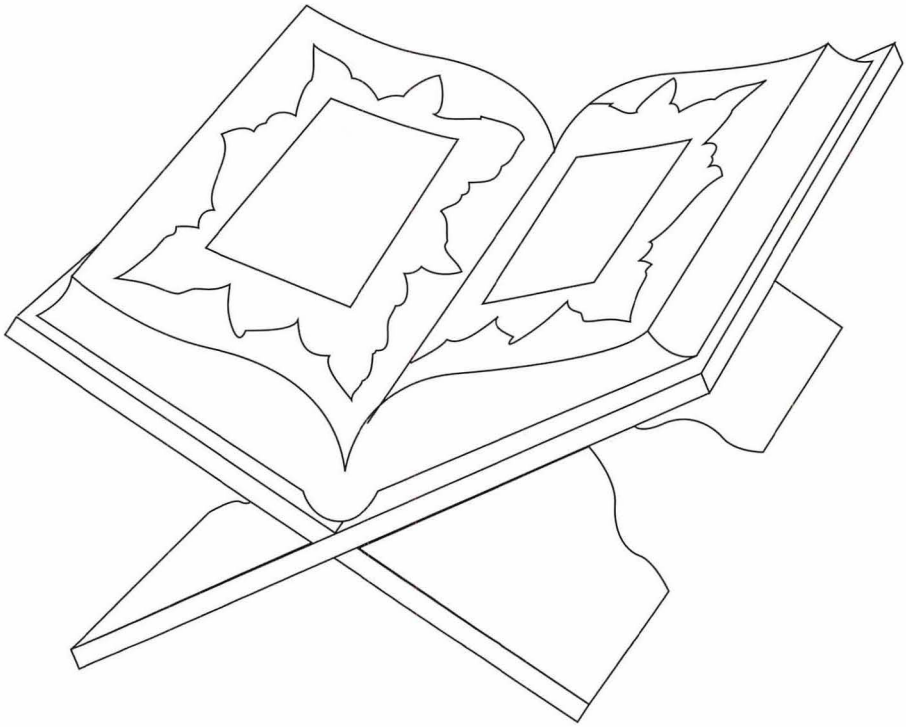
1. The guidance of Allah to the Prophets is called _____.
2. It was Angel _____ (عليه السلام) who brought the wahi to Allah's Prophets.
3. The Qur'an was given to Prophet _____ (ﷺ).
4. Except for the Qur'an, all the other Books were _____ or _____ by people.
5. Allah has protected the _____ in its original form.

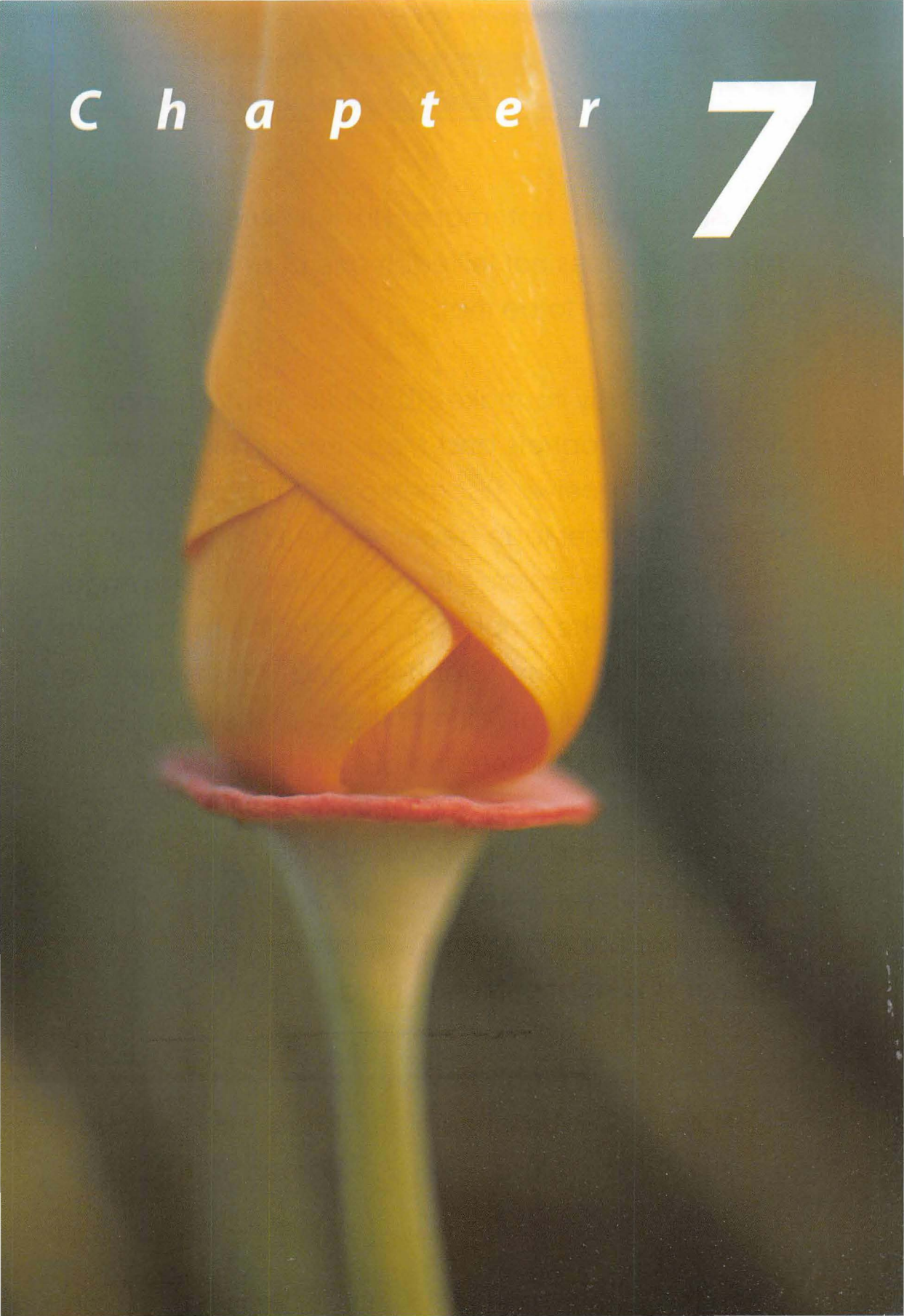


Check-up



B. Colouring fun




Chapter 7

Allah does not make His will known to man directly. He does not tell each one of us separately to do this and not to do that.

Allah's way to make His will known to humans is through His Prophets and Messengers. He chooses a person to receive His message. The person who receives this message becomes the Prophet of **Allah**. **Allah** sends His message to the Prophets through Angel Jibreel (عليه السلام). The Prophets then gave this message to people. **Allah** sent Prophets and Messengers to different people at different times. They spoke to people in **Allah's** name and guided them.



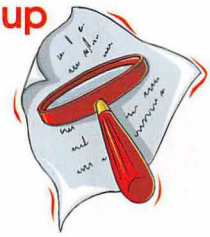
The Prophets and Messengers of Allah were men. They were noble people. The first Prophet was Adam (عليه السلام). The last Prophet was Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

Some other Prophets were:

1. Nuh
2. Ibraaheem
3. Ishaq
4. Ya'qub
5. Yusuf
6. Musa
7. Haroon
8. Yunus
9. Yahya
10. Isa

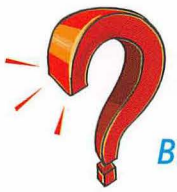


Check-up



A. *Fill in the blanks.*

1. Allah makes His will known to humans through _____ and _____.
2. Allah sent prophets to different _____ at different _____.
3. The first Prophet was _____.
4. The last Prophet was _____.



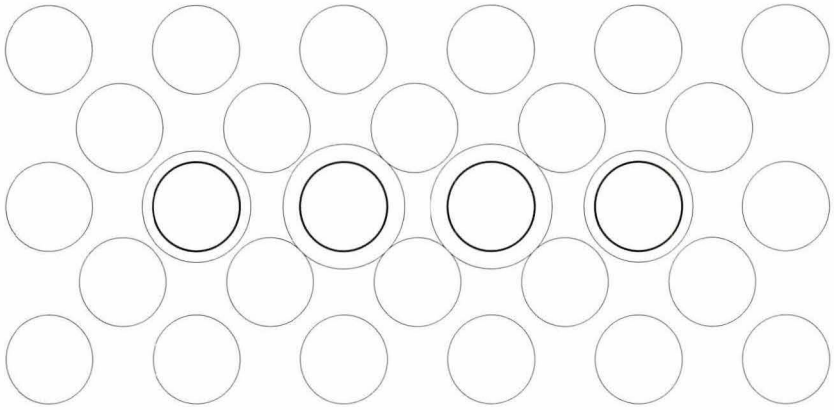
B. *Answer this question.*

Name some of the Prophets Allah has chosen to guide people.

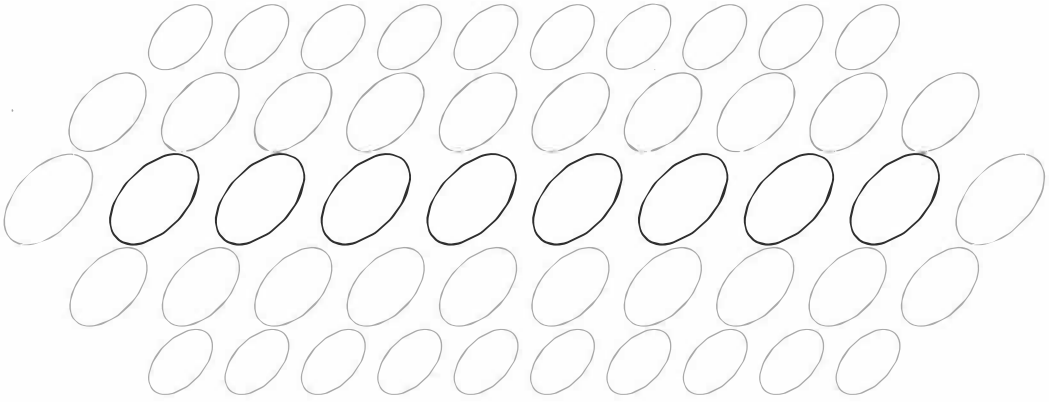


C. Colouring Fun

Colour in **red** the shapes and spell the name of the first **Prophet** chosen by Allah.



Colour in **blue** the shapes and spell the name of the last **Prophet** chosen by Allah.



Chapter 8



When you wish to go to the toilet, you must set aside any article on which there is some mention of **Allah**, such as a ring, a pendant or anything of that kind. Before stepping into the toilet with your left foot first, say:

بِسْمِ اللّٰه .

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبُثِ وَالْخَبَائِث

Bismillaah. Allaahumma innee a'oodhu bika minal-khubuthi wal-Khabaa'ith

In the name of Allah.

*O **Allah**, I seek protection in you from the male and female devils*

While using the toilet, you should keep your body screened from view.

While in the toilet, you should not engage in conversation. You should neither return the greeting of anyone who greets you, nor respond to anyone who talks to you. If you happen to sneeze, you should praise **Allah** by saying اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ (al Hamdulillah) only in your heart, but not out loud.

If you happen to answer the call of nature outdoors, then go to an out-of-the-way spot and make sure that the ground is right. Avoid facing the qiblah and relieve yourself. You should not relieve yourself on any of the following places:

1. On a stone
2. Under a tree, whether or not it is one that bears fruit, because people may seek the shelter of its shade and get their clothes dirty, while any fruit that falls will be polluted.
3. In public places.
4. In a source of water supply.

In the place you are using as a toilet, you should not mention the name of **Allah**, out of respect for His Name. Always use your left hand while washing yourself. When you have done what is needed to do and cleansed yourself with water, leave the toilet with your right foot first and say

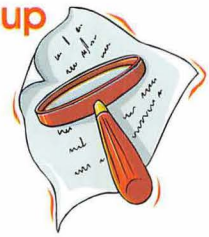
غُفْرَانَك

Ghufraanak

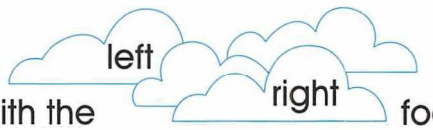
I seek Your forgiveness, (O Allah)

Check-up





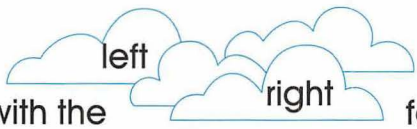
A. Colour the correct cloud.

1. I should enter the toilet with the 

foot first.

2. I should wash up with my 

hand.

3. I should leave the toilet with the 

foot first.

B. How should a Muslim use the toilet?

1. Before entering the toilet, I should say _____

2. I may not take anything with _____.
3. I must be careful to enter the toilet _____.
4. While relieving myself, I must not _____.
5. I must wash up with _____.
6. When I'm finished I say _____.


Chapter 9

Islam is based on five pillars.

The five duties Muslims must do are known as the five pillars.

The five pillars of Islam are:

1. **Ash-Shahaadah:** The Declaration of Faith which is:



لَاإِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰه ، مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللّٰه

Laa ilaaha illallaah , Muhammadur-Rasoolu llaah

There is no god worthy of worship but Allah and Muhammad is His Messenger.

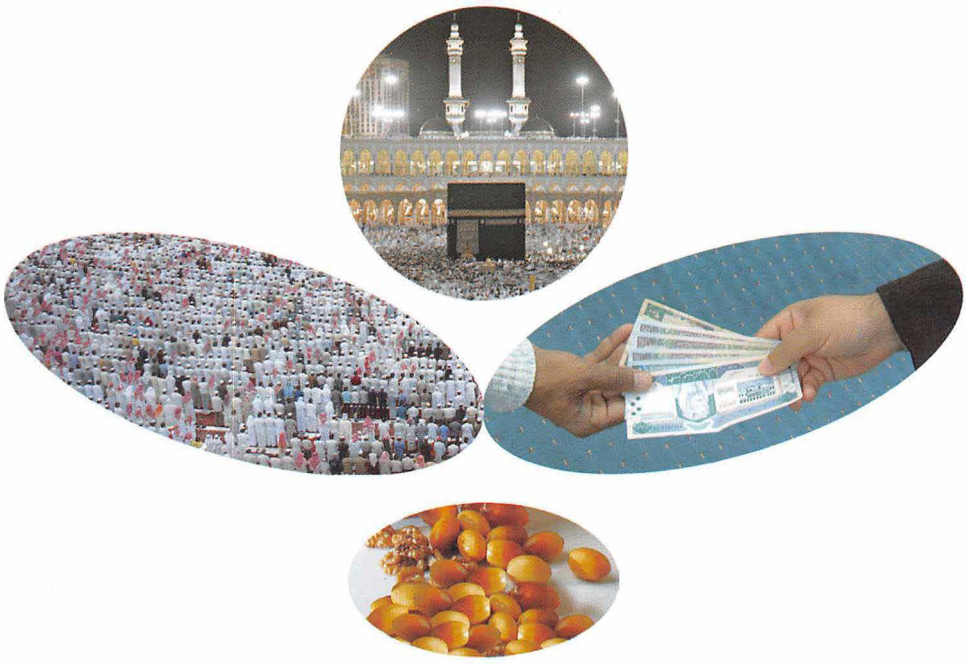
2. **Salah:** The compulsory prayer five times a day. Muslims pray at least five times everyday.

3. **Zakah:** Payment of the purifying dues. All rich Muslims must pay zakah to the poor and the needy.

4. **Sawm:** Fasting in the month of Ramadan.

5. Hajj: The pilgrimage. A Muslim visits the Ka'bah for performing Hajj at least once in his life if he is able to do so.

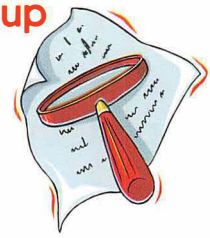
These basic duties of Muslims are known as the five pillars of Islam. A building which has five pillars will stand firm. If all Muslims do these five things well, Islam will be firm. A Muslim is one who submits his will to **Allah**. He accepts and believes that **Allah** exists, and He is One. He also accepts and believes that Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger and Servant of **Allah**.





A. Word Search

Check-up



HAJJ, SHAHAADAH, SALAH, ZAKAH, SAWM

W	Q	M	L	K	H	Y	Z	T
S	H	A	H	A	A	D	A	H
R	A	N	Z	J	J	U	K	R
T	L	B	X	H	J	I	A	E
S	A	W	M	G	D	O	H	W
Y	H	S	A	L	A	H	A	Q



B. Match the following.

Saying لَاإِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ ، مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللهِ	Salah
Praying five times a day	Hajj
Giving money to those who need it	Sawm
Fasting in the month of Ramadan	Shahaadah
Visiting the Ka'bah	Zakah



C. *Colour the following.*

Check-up



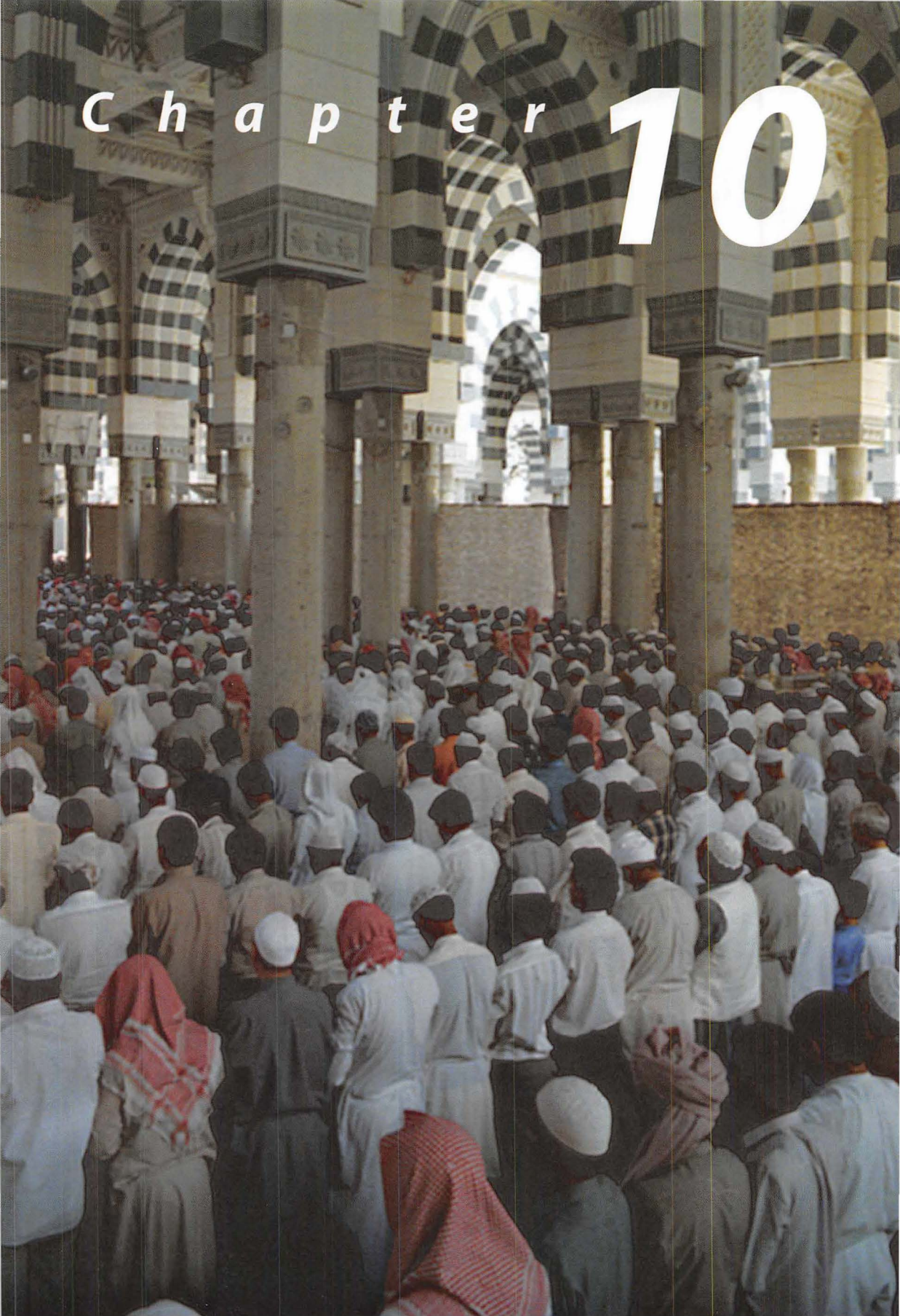
Salah

Shahaadah

Hajj

Zakah

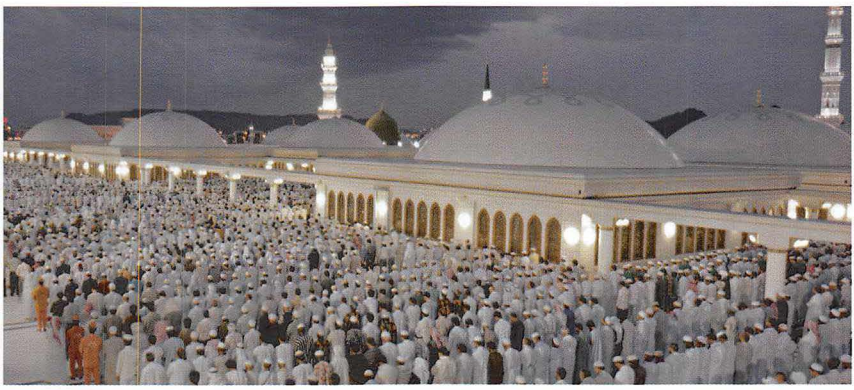
Sawm



Chapter 10

Five times a day, the muadh-dhin (caller to prayer) calls Muslims to worship Allah alone.

Facing the qiblah, the direction of the Ka'bah in Makkah, the holy city and centre of Islam, Muslims perform their salah. They can perform their salah individually or in groups – jamaa'ah. Jamaa'ah is an Arabic word. It means congregation. Muslims can perform salah wherever they may be – in a mosque (masjid), at home, at work or in a garden.



The Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'If there is a river at the door of any one of you in which he washes himself five times a day, would any dirt remain on his body?' When his Companions replied, 'None at all,' the Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'That is like the five prayers by which Allah removes sins.'

After the affirmation of His Oneness, no duty **Allah** has imposed on His servants is dearer to Him than the five daily prayers.

If someone makes his ablutions well, then sets out for the mosque with the intention of performing salah, he is already in a state of prayer while on his way to it.

With each step he takes, a good deed is added to his record and a bad deed is erased from it. So do not linger when you hear the call that the prayer is beginning. The person who is farthest from the mosque will get the greatest reward.

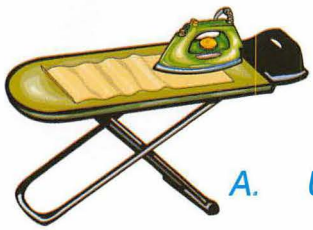
Prayer is one of the pillars of Islam. The merit of congregational prayer surpasses that of the individual prayer by twenty-seven degrees!

The five daily prayers are:

1. Fajr (Dawn)
2. Dhuhr (Afternoon)
3. Asr (Mid-Afternoon)
4. Maghrib (Sunset)
5. Isha (Night)

A Muslim should try to make sure that he always prays at the right time.

Check-up





A. *Unscramble the following prayer names and say when they are offered.*

1. jafr _____ is offered at _____.
2. hagrmib _____ is offered at _____.
3. hrduh _____ is offered at _____.
4. hsia _____ is offered at _____.
5. ras _____ is offered at _____.

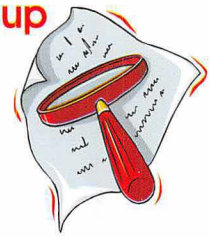


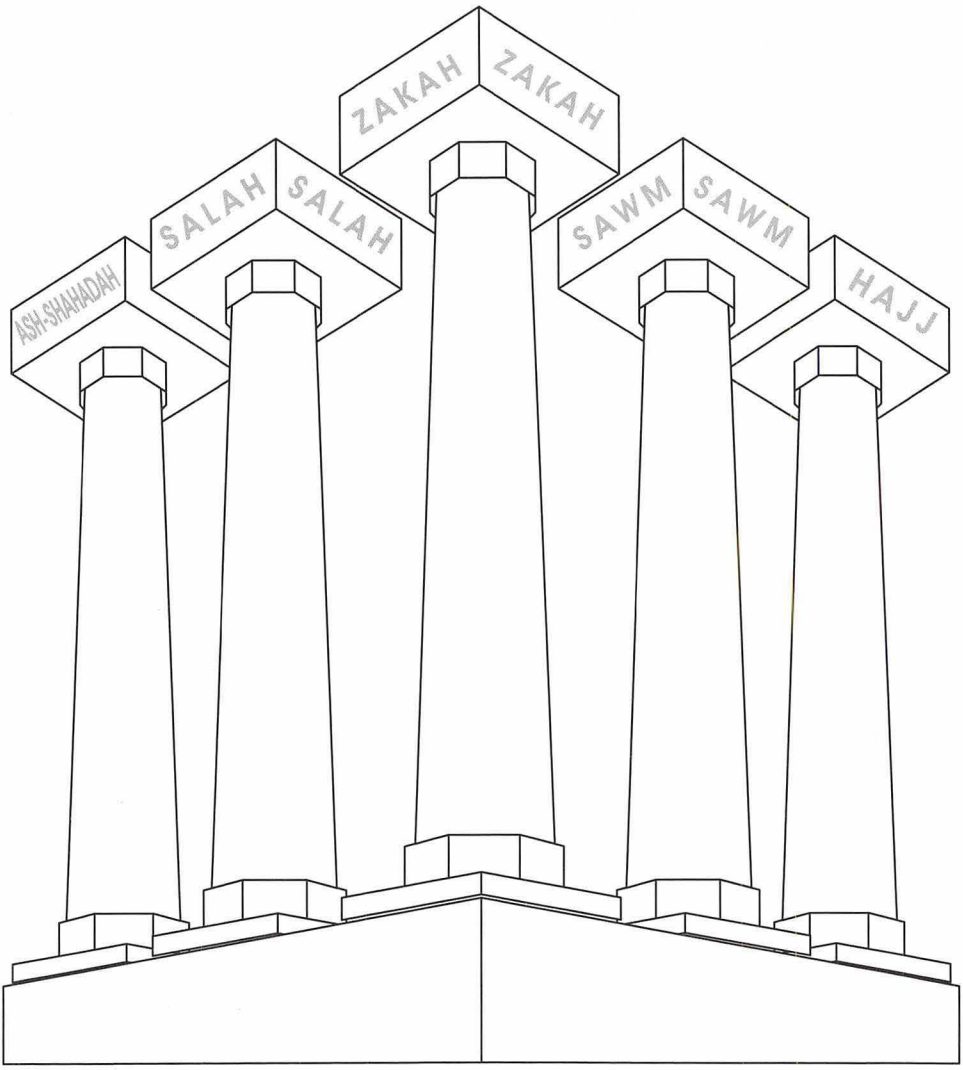
B. *List some of the ways in which salah benefits you.*



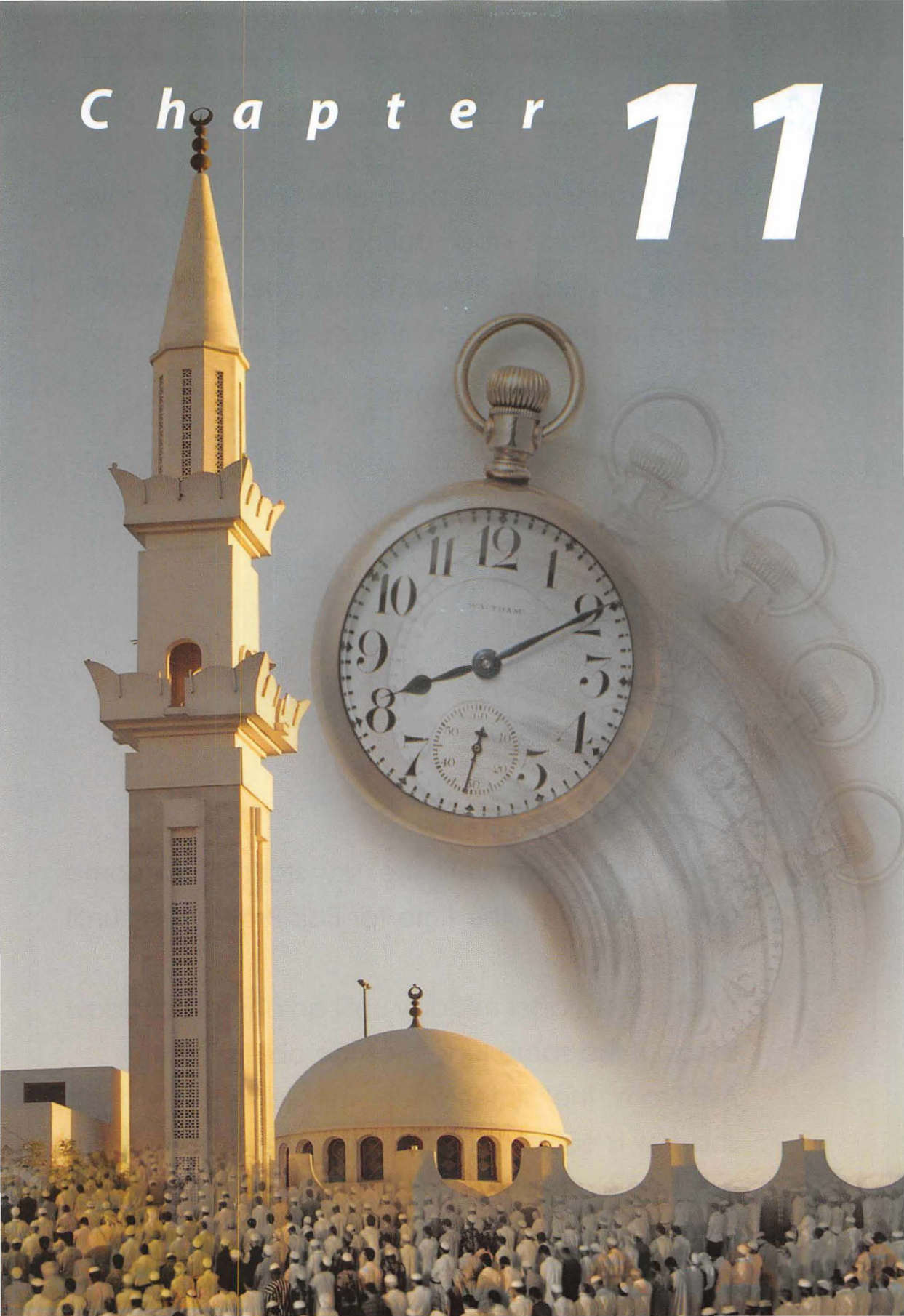
C. Colouring fun

Check-up





Chapter 11



Each prayer has its particular time. Each salah must be performed at or during its proper time. The Qur'an has pointed to these various times. The salah is prescribed for the believers at specific times.



The Times of the Prayers

Fajr: From dawn until the sky starts to become bright yellowish. The time for Fajr Prayer lasts until sunrise.

Dhuhr: From after midday until an object's shadow is about the same length as the object itself.

Asr: From the time when the length of one's shadow is equal to one's height and lasts until the sun begins to change colour before sunset. The time for Asr Prayer lasts until just before sunset.

Maghrib: Immediately after sunset. The time for Maghrib prayer lasts until the twilight disappears. The twilight is the soft glowing light from the sky when the sun has already set.

Isha: From the time the twilight disappears after sunset until half the night has passed. Its time lasts until just before dawn only if there is a pressing need to do so.

Number of rak'ahs of the five daily prayers

Fajr	Two rak'ahs
Dhuhr	Four rak'ahs
Asr	Four rak'ahs
Maghrib	Three rak'ahs
Isha	Four rak'ahs

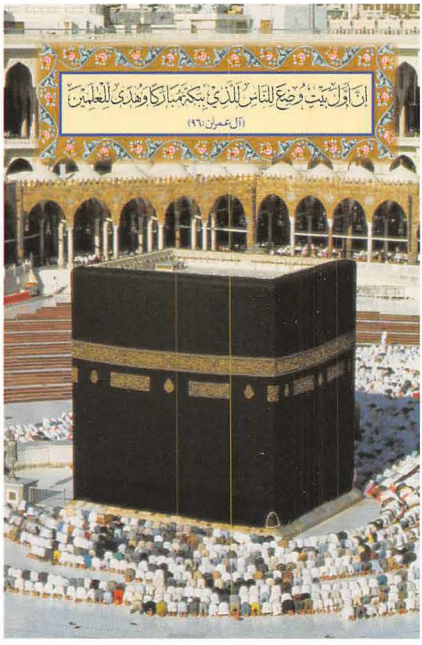
Each of the five salawaat (plural of salah) must be offered at the right time or during its proper time.

Fortunately nowadays, printed timetables and calendars showing the times of salah are easily available. You can look into them to find out about the time of a particular salah, or you can ask your parents to help you.

When the time of any of these salawaat comes, you will hear the mu'adh-dhin in the masjid call out the adhan.

Muslims will then make wudhu and go out for salah.

Facing the qiblah, a Muslim makes the intention of the prayer he is going to perform. He raises his hands to the level of his ears or his shoulders and says:



Allaahu Akbar اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَر

Allah is Most Great

His prayer (salah) has started.
His first rak'ah has started.

Rak'ah:

What is a rak'ah? A rak'ah is a set of recitations and movements. A rak'ah consists of the following things:

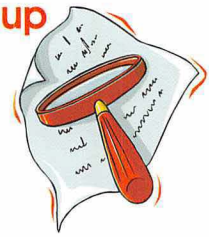
1. Recitation of Surat al-Fatihah while standing.
2. Recitation of another surah (in the first two rak'ahs).

3. Ruku': Bowing (while holding both the knees and keeping the back straight.)
4. Rising and standing straight from bowing
5. Sujud: Prostration – done twice (by placing the hands, the knees, the toes, the forehead and the nose on the ground)
6. Sitting between the two prostrations.





Check-up



A. Write the number of rak'ahs in the following prayers.

1. Maghrib has _____ rak'ahs.
2. Isha has _____ rak'ahs.
3. Asr has _____ rak'ahs.
4. Fajr has _____ rak'ahs.
5. Dhuhr has _____ rak'ahs.

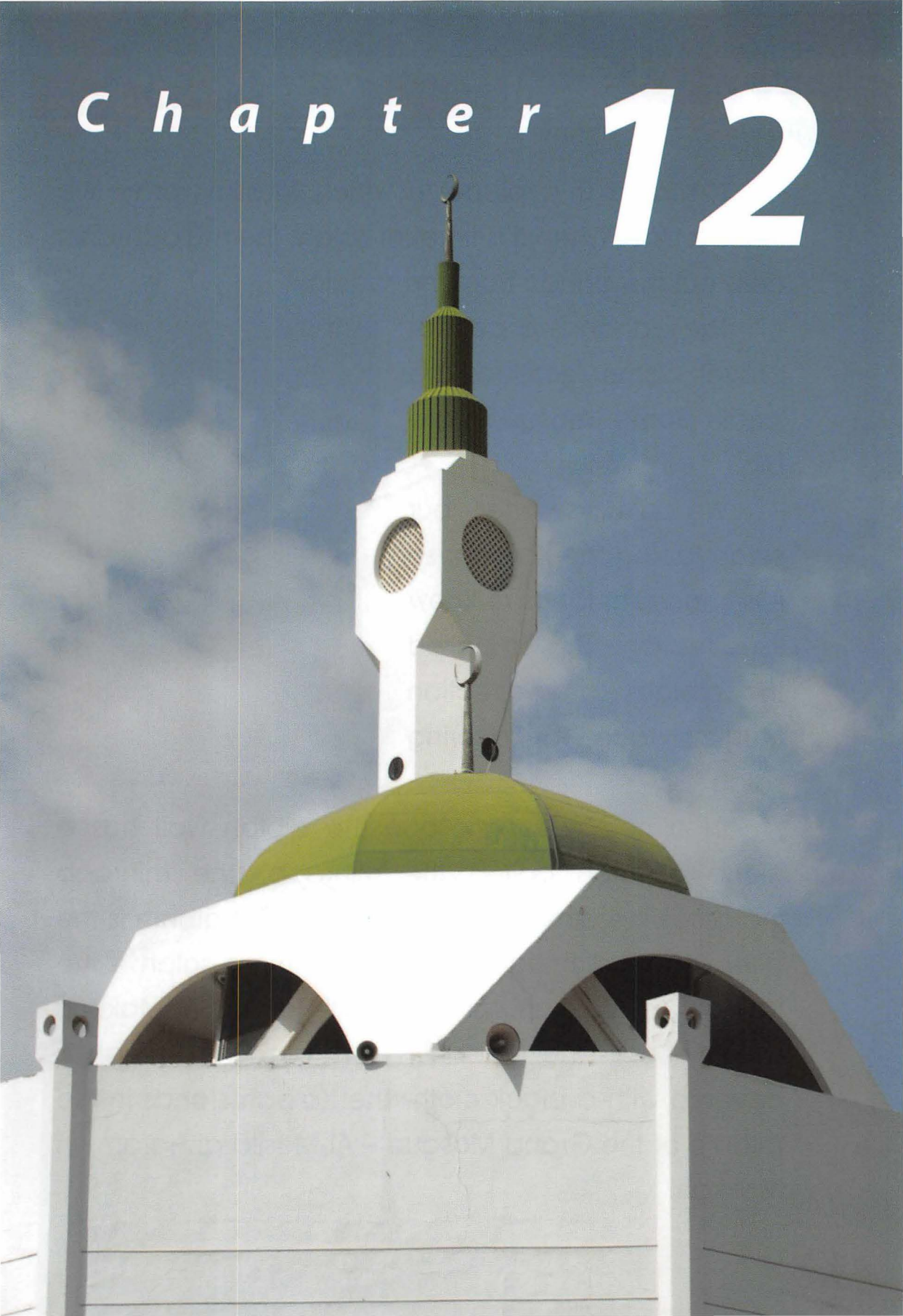


B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The time of Fajr lasts until _____.
2. Asr prayer starts at _____.
3. Dhuhr prayer time is from _____ until _____.
4. Isha prayer time lasts until _____.
5. Maghrib must be offered before _____ disappears

C. Offer the five daily salawaat and write down the time at which you offered them. Check to see if the time was right.

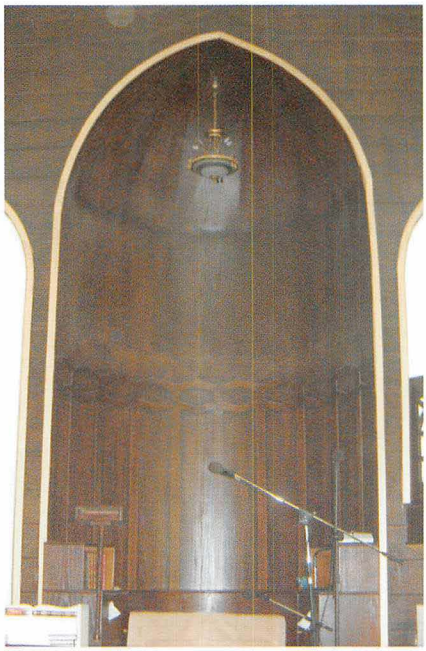
Chapter 12



The Masjid

A masjid is a place in which Muslims pray five times a day. When it is time for salah, the mu'adh-dhin calls out the adhan from the masjid.

The adhan is a call for prayer. Some mosques are small. Some mosques are big.

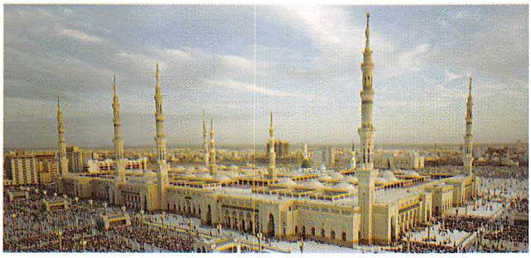


We always offer our salah facing the Ka'bah, so it is important for us to know its direction. This is called the qiblah – the direction Muslims face for offering salah.

In almost every mosque the qiblah wall has a niche or arch called the mihraab. The mihraab indicates the direction of the qiblah. The qiblah is the direction Muslims face when performing salah – the Ka'bah in Makkah. Al-Masjid al-Haram in Makkah which houses the Ka'bah is very big. The Ka'bah is covered with a black cloth. The Ka'bah stands in the middle of the Grand Mosque – Al-Masjid al-Haram, in Makkah.

The mosque in Madinah is the second most honoured mosque in Islam. It is called al-Masjid an-Nabawi. Al-Masjid an-Nabawi is now a splendid building. Next to the mihraab in the mosques, there is a minbar, a pulpit with steps, from which a sermon is given at the noon prayer on Friday.





When you go into the mosque, you will find several water taps in one place. These water taps are for making wudhu before starting to pray.

You should enter the mosque with the right foot first, saying:

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّلَاةُ والسَّلَامُ عَلى رَسُولِ اللهِ

اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ لي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِك

Bismillaah, wassalaatu wassalaamu 'alaa rasoolillah.

Allaahummaftah lee abwaaba rahmatik

In the name of Allah and prayers and peace be upon Allah's Messenger. O Allah, open the gates of Your mercy for me

You should take off your shoes or sandals and leave them at the entrance to the mosque. Present-day mosques have racks for keeping shoes. Go into the mosque and join the worshippers quietly without hurrying. When passing through the door, hold it open if someone is behind, unless that person is not close enough. Pushing and shoving when entering or leaving the mosque is a sign of coarse behaviour.

Once you have come inside the mosque, if time allows, you should not sit down until you have performed two rak'ahs. Then you should sit down, either keeping yourself occupied with the remembrance (dhikr) of **Allah** or keeping silent. When the iqamah is called, you should join the Jamaa'ah for salah.

After every salah, it is commendable to say the following statements thirty-three times each:

سُبْحَانَ اللّٰه	*Subhaan-Allaah*	*Glory be to Allah*
اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه	*Al-Hamdu lillaah*	*Praise be to Allah*
اَللّٰه أَكْبَـر	*Allaahu Akbar*	*Allah is Most Great*

Then complete one hundred with the following:

لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ،
لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِير

Laa ilaaha illallaahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu, lahul mulku, wa lahul hamdu, wa huwwa 'alaa kulli shay'in qadeer

There is no god worthy of worship except Allah, Alone, without any partners; to Him belongs the kingdom and the praise, and He is able to do anything.

When you have finished and wish to leave, you should step outside the mosque with your left foot first, saying the du'aa:

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّـلاَةُ وَالسَّـلاَمُ عَلى رَسُولِ اللهِ
اَللَّهُـمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَ لُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِك

Bismillaah, wassalaatu wassalaamu' alaa rasoolillah. Allaahumma innee as'aluka min fadlik

In the name of Allah and prayers and peace be upon Allah's Messenger. O Allah, I ask You of Your Bounty



Check-up



A. Do the crossword puzzle on the next page.

Across

1. A _____ is a place in which Muslims pray.
2. Enter the mosque and join the worshippers _____ without hurrying.
3. The mihraab shows us the direction of the _____.
4. When passing through the door _____ it open if someone is behind you.
5. Step into the masjid with your _____ foot first.

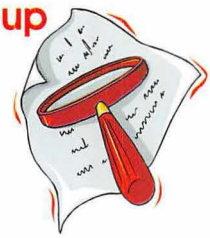
Down

6. The water taps in the masjid are for making _____.
7. Al-Masjid an-Nabawi is in _____.
8. A Muslim must perform wudhu before he starts to _____.
9. Do not _____ in the masjid unless it is necessary.
10. Before _____ the masjid I must recite

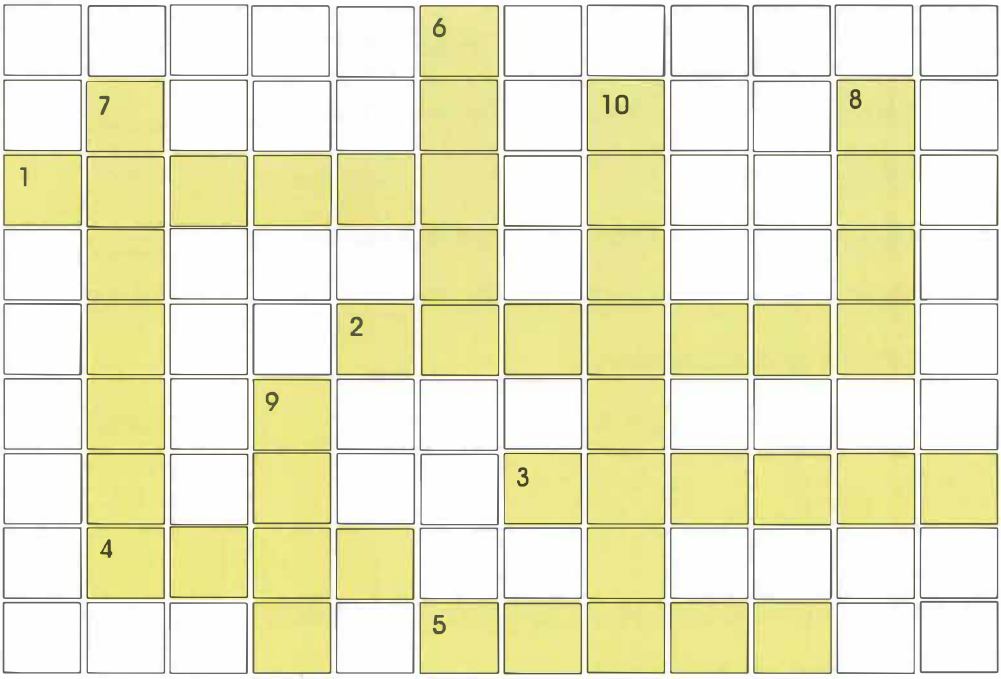
بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ

اَللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِك

Check-up



Crossword Puzzle




Chapter 13

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said that a person's prayer (salah) is not accepted if he is not pure. So, before praying a Muslim must purify himself. He should perform wudhu and make sure that his dress is clean.



Wudhu should be performed with pure water.

The way to perform wudhu:

1. Make the intention of purifying yourself for worship.
2. Start in the name of Allah by saying بِسْمِ اللهِ *Bismillaah* (*In the name of Allah*).
3. Wash the right hand and the left hand three times. You should wash up to the wrists and between the fingers.
4. Rinse the mouth out three times.
5. Sniff water into the nose and give it a gentle blow, three times.

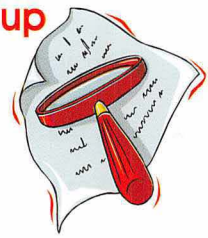
6. Wash the face three times, from the hairline to the chin and from ear to ear.
7. Wash the right forearm up to the elbow including the hand three times. Then wash the left forearm up to the elbow including the hand three times.
8. Wet your hands and wipe the head once from the hairline to the neck and back again to the front.
9. Wipe the inside parts of the ears with your index fingers and the out side parts with your thumbs once.
10. Wash the feet starting with the right foot, from the toes to the heels and ankles. Remember to rub between the toes.
11. Now recite this du'aa:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لاَ إِلهَ إِلاَّ اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لاَ شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُه

Ash-hadu allaa ilaahaa illallaahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu, wa ash-hadu anna muhammadan 'abduhu warasooluh

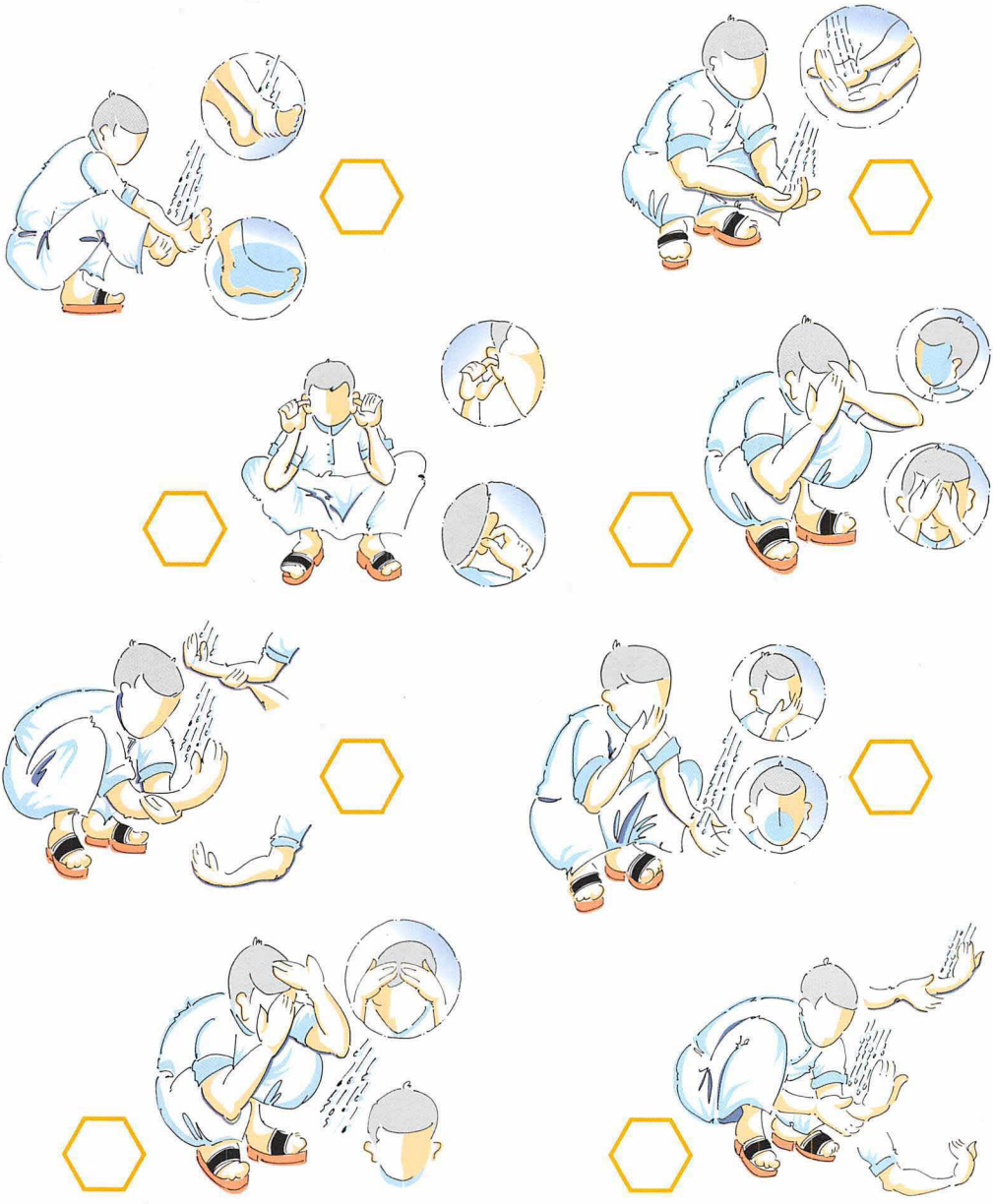
I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah, Alone, without any partners, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.

Check-up

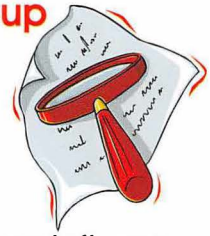


A. The correct way to perform wudhu.

Number the following pictures in the order in which wudhu should be performed.



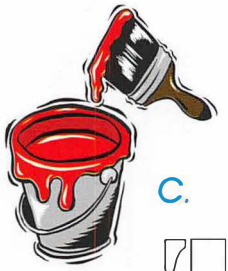
Check-up



B. Choose the correct answer.

While making my wudhu:

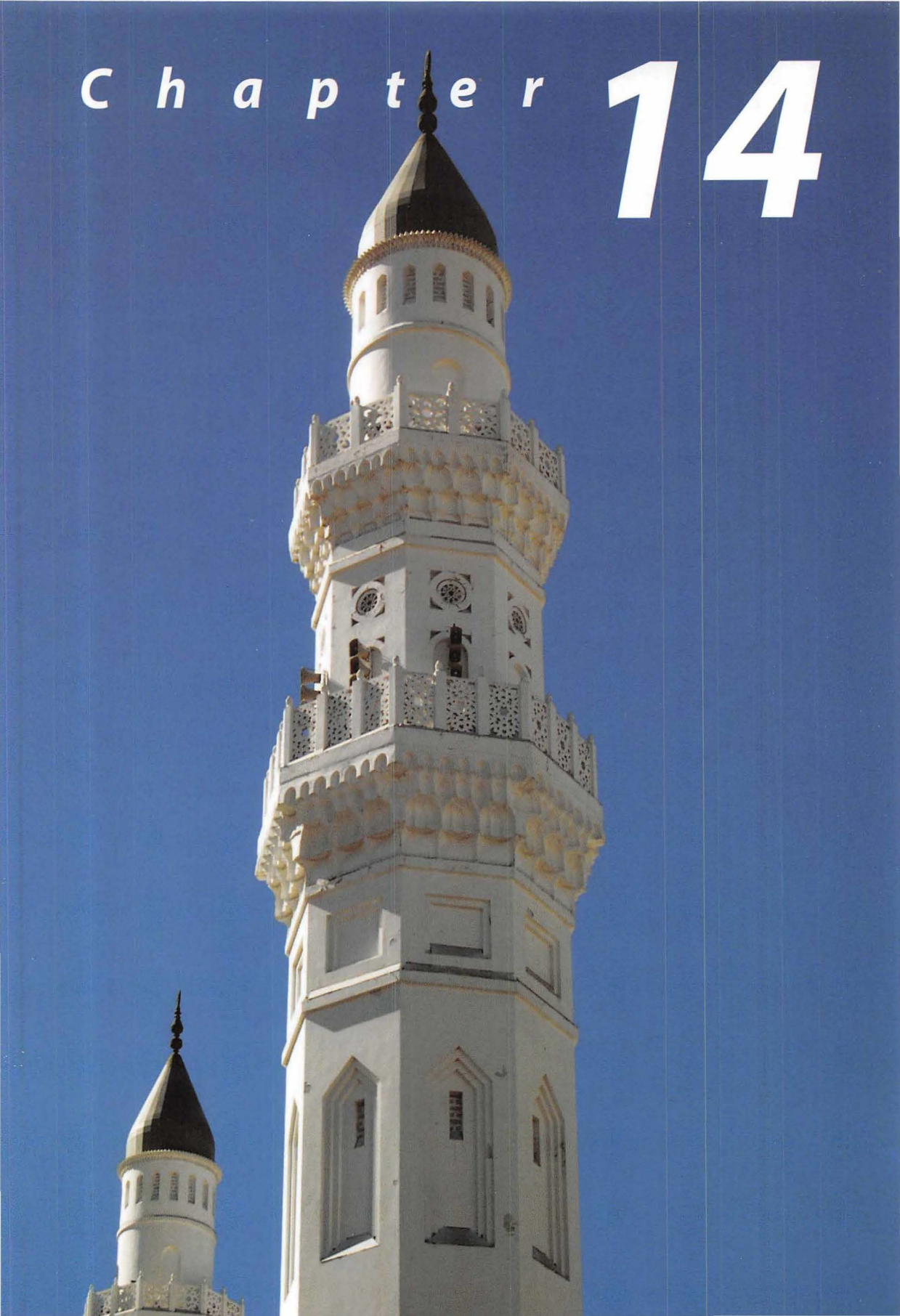
1. I always wash my _____ foot before my left one. (left / right)
2. I rinse my mouth out _____ times. (three / four)
3. I do not forget to say بِسْمِ اللّٰه (*Bismillaah*) before I _____. (start / finish)
4. I wash my face _____ I wash my hands up to the elbows. (before / after)
5. I sniff water into my nose and give it a _____ blow. (harsh / gentle)



C. Colour the following.

THERE IS NO SALAH WITHOUT WUDHU

Chapter 14



The mu'adh-dhin calls out the adhan five times a day in the mosque.

Muslims then get ready to offer salah. The adhan reminds the Muslims that it is time for prayer.

When you hear the adhan you should prepare yourself for salah. You should leave aside, as soon as possible, whatever you may be doing at that time.

The wording of the adhan is:

اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَـر اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَـر

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar

Allah is Most Great, Allah is Most Great

اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَـر اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَـر

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar

Allah is Most Great, Allah is Most Great

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰه

ash-hadu allaa ilaaha illallaah

I testify that there is no god but Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لاَ إِلهَ إِلاَّ اللّٰه

ash-hadu allaa ilaaha illallaah

I testify that there is no god but Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللّٰه

ash-hadu anna muhammadar-rasoolullaah

I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللّٰه

ash-hadu anna muhammadar-rasoolullaah

I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلاَة حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلاَة

hayya alassalaah, hayya alassalaah

Hasten to the prayer, hasten to the prayer

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلاَح حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلاَح

hayya alal falaah, hayya alal falaah

Hasten to success, hasten to success

اَللهُ أَكْبَر اَللهُ أَكْبَر

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar

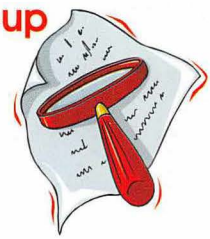
Allah is Most Great, Allah is Most Great

لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ

Laa ilaaha illallaah

There is no god but Allah

Check-up





A. Fill in the blanks:

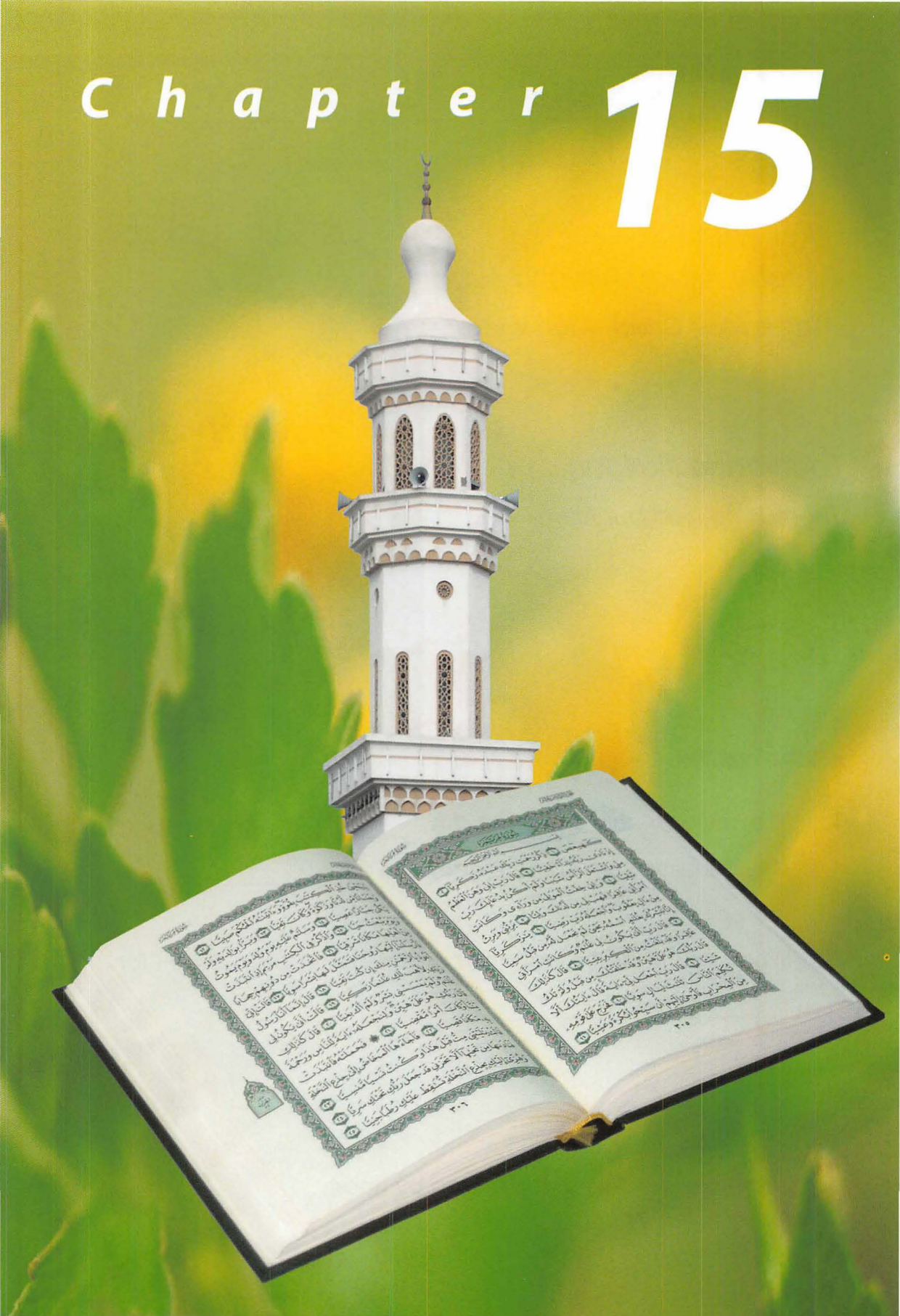
1. The mu'adh-dhin calls out the _____ five times a day. Muslims then come together to offer _____.

2. When you hear the adhan you should prepare yourself for _____.

B. Memorize:

Learn the wording of the adhan by heart.

Chapter 15



The Prophet (ﷺ) would teach his companions the tashahhud the way he taught them a surah from the Qur'an. He taught a number of variations of tashahhud, and the following is one of them:

اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلّٰهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ ، اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ ، اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْنا وَعَلى عِبادِ اللّٰهِ الصَّالِحِينَ ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

At-tahiyyaatu lillaahi, wassalawaatu wattayyibaat; assalaamu 'alaika ayyuhan-nabiyyu wa rahmatullaahi wa barakaatuh. Assalaamu 'alainaa wa 'alaa 'ibaadillaahis-saaliheen, ash-hadu allaa ilaaha illallaah, wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasooluh

All good wishes, prayers and good words are for Allah. May peace be on you, O Prophet, and Allah's mercy and His blessings. May peace be on us and on all of Allah's righteous servants. I bear witness that there is no god except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger.

The Prayer on the Prophet (ﷺ)

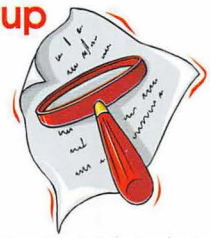
The following is one of the forms of invoking the prayer on the Prophet (ﷺ) before concluding the prayer:

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلٰى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.
اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلٰى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.

Allaahumma salli 'alaa Muhammad, wa 'alaa aali Muhammad, kamaa sallaita 'alaa Ibraaheem, wa 'alaa aali Ibraaheem, innaka hameedun majeed. Allaahumma baarik 'alaa Muhammad, wa 'alaa aali Muhammad, kamaa baarakta 'alaa Ibraaheem, wa 'alaa aali Ibraaheem, innaka hameedun majeed

O Allah, bestow Your favour on Muhammad and his family as You have bestowed Your favour on Ibraaheem and his family. Verily, You are the Most Praised and Glorious. O Allah, bless Muhammad and his family, as You have blessed Ibraaheem and his family. Verily, You are Most Praised and Glorious.

Check-up



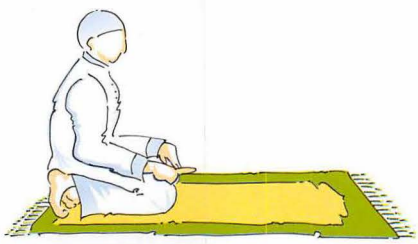
A. Memorize.

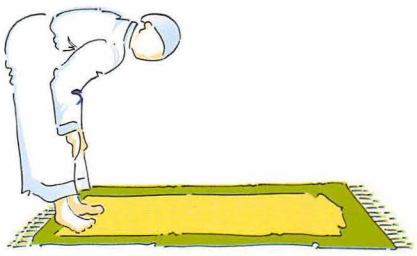
1. Learn all the various du'aas mentioned in the chapter by heart.
2. Offer two rak'ahs in front of your teacher, reciting all the du'aas loudly so the teacher can make sure you have learnt them correctly and are saying them the correct number of times and at the right places.

B. What should I recite?

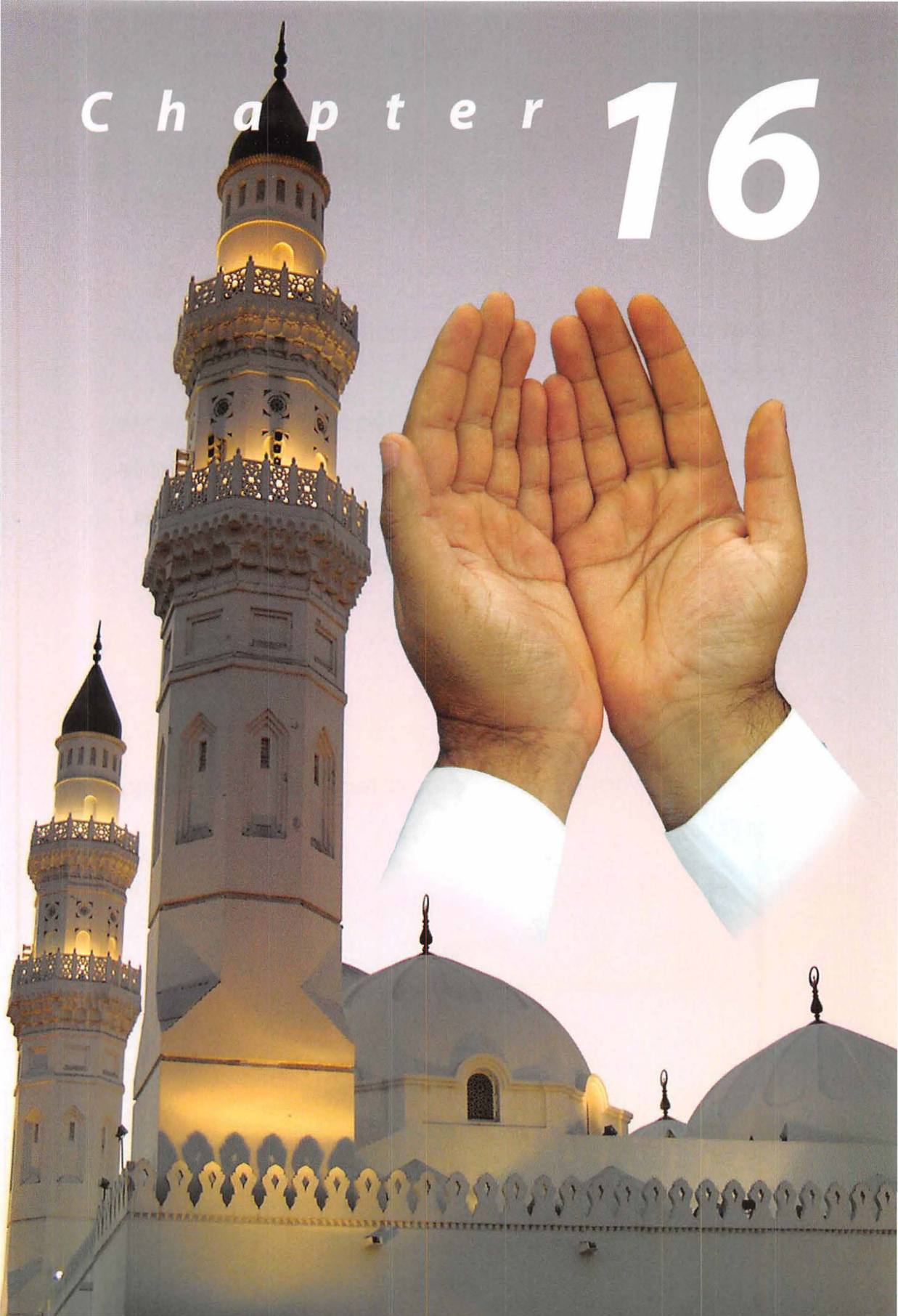
Write down what this child should recite in the following positions.







Chapter 16



Dhikr is an Arabic word. It means remembrance. Dhikr is generally used to mean remembrance of Allah.

Du'aa is also an Arabic word which means supplication or humble request. In other words, it is asking Allah for something. Du'aa, in fact, is an act of worship.

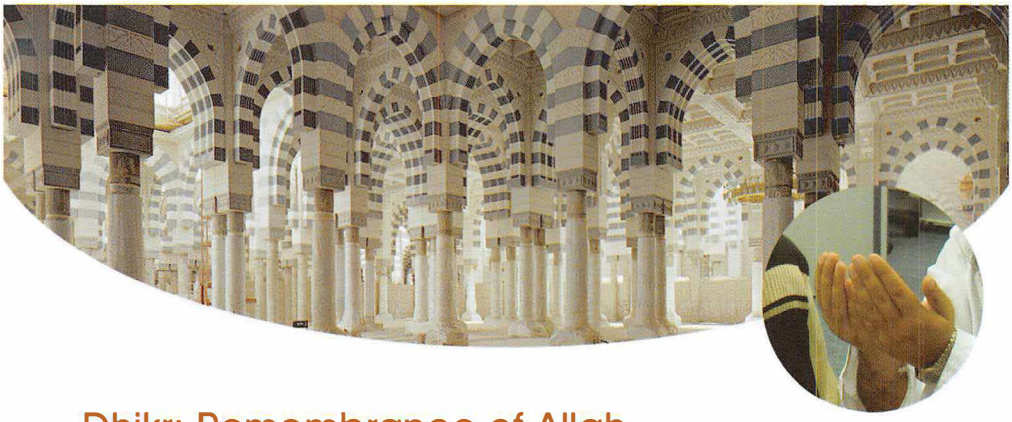
We should make every kind of du'aa to Allah only. Allah says,

"Invoke Me and I will answer you."

Allah commands us over and over again to remember Him and His favours on us.

Du'aa is the 'marrow' of worship. The marrow of something is the most important and basic part of it. Du'aa is very essential for man's relationship with Allah. It is therefore best to make du'aa as often as possible on every occasion in our daily lives.

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) taught us many beautiful du'aas for various occasions. We must learn these du'aas by heart and recite them at every moment of our life.



Dhikr: Remembrance of Allah

Allah is our Creator. Everything we have is given to us by Allah. We have nothing of our own. Allah has given us everything that we have. Every gift is from Allah: our eyes, ears, tongues, legs and hands.

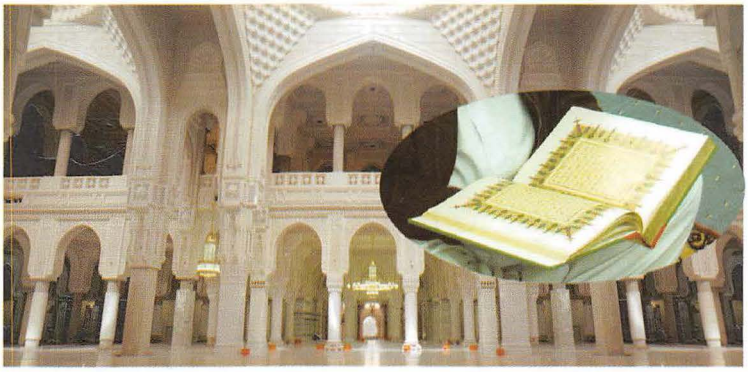
We should be thankful to Him for these gifts. We should love Him above all things. We should worship Him alone.

We can worship Him by remembering Him. But how? This is shown to us by Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). Each one of us should learn the following expressions and say them sincerely.

سُبْحَانَ اللهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه وَلَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَاللهُ أَكْبَر

Subhaan-Allaah, wal-Hamdu lillaah, wa laa ilaaha illallaah wallaahu akbar

Glory be to Allah, all praise is due to Allah, there is no god except Allah and Allah is Most Great



If we say these expressions from the heart, we can get closer to Allah. No name is greater than Allah's Name.

Du'aa: Supplication

Supplication is a prayer or a humble request to Allah for help. Du'aa is a great tool in the hands of a Muslim. It is the strength of a Muslim. We may supplicate to Allah in our own words; but it is better to use du'aas taught by Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). Indeed, he taught us supplications for every occasion. You should learn them all and say them at every moment in your life.

When you wake up in the morning say:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُور

Al-Hamdu lillaahilladhee ahyaanaa ba'da maa amaatanaa wa ilaihin-Nushoor

All praise is for Allah Who has brought us to life after causing us to die, and to Him is the Resurrection

Before you go to the toilet say:

بِسْمِ اللّٰه . اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبُثِ وَالْخَبَائِث

Bismillaah. Allaahumma innee a'oodhu bika minal-Khubuthi wal-Khabaa'ith

In the name of Allah. O Allah, I seek protection in You from the male and female devils

When you come out of the toilet after relieving yourself say:

غُفْرَانَك

Ghufraanak.

I seek Your forgiveness, (O Allah).

When you go out of the house say:

بِسْمِ اللّٰه ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلى اللّٰهِ وَلَاحَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللّٰه

Bismillaah, tawakkaltu alallaah, wa laa hawla wa laa quwwata illaa billaah

In the name of Allah; I place my trust in Allah, and there is neither power, nor might except with Allah

When you get into the car (or use any means of transport) say:

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ ،

وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُون

Subhaanalladhee sakh-khara lanaa haadhaa wa maa kunnaa lahu muqrineen, wa innaa ilaa Rabbinaa lamunqaliboon.

Glorified and Exalted is He Who has subjected this to us, and we could not have otherwise subdued it ourselves, and to our Lord we will surely return.

When you enter a masjid say:

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّـلَاةُ وَالسَّـلَامُ عَلى رَسُولِ اللهِ
اَللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِك

Bismillaah, wassalaatu wassalaamu 'alaa rasoolillah.
Allaahummaftah lee abwaaba rahmatik

In the name of Allah and prayers and peace be upon Allah's Messenger. O Allah, open the gates of Your mercy for me

When you go out of the masjid after completing your prayer say:

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّـلَاةُ وَالسَّـلَامُ عَلى رَسُولِ اللهِ
اَللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَ لُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِك

Bismillaah, wassalaatu wassalaamu 'alaa rasoolillah. Allaahumma innee as'aluka min fadlik

In the name of Allah and prayers and peace be upon Allah's Messenger. O Allah, I ask You of Your Bounty

When you sneeze say:

اَلْحَـمْدُ لِلّٰه

Al-Hamdu lillaah

All praise is for Allah

When you hear someone saying اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه upon sneezing say in reply:

يَرْحَمُكَ اللّٰه

Yarhamuk-Allaah

May Allah have mercy on you

When you go to bed say:

بِاسْمِكَ اللّٰهُمَّ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

Bismik-Allaahumma amootu wa ahyaa

In Your name, O Allah, I die and I live.

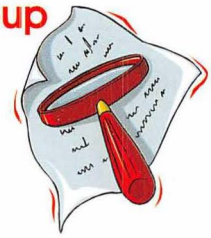
When you wake up from sleep say:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَا تَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُور

Al-Hamdu lillaahilladhee ahyaanaa ba'da maa amaatanaa wa ilaihin-Nushoor

All praise is for Allah Who has brought us to life after causing us to die, and to Him is the Resurrection

Check-up



A. Questions.

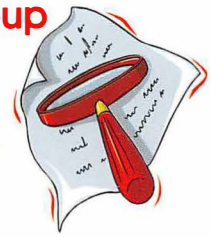
1. What does the Arabic word dhikr mean?

2. What does the Arabic word du'aa mean?

3. Who should Muslims make du'aa to?

4. Du'aa helps us remember Allah all the time. We should make du'aa as often as possible on every occasion in our lives. Can you mention at least 11 of these occasions? Can you think of more?

Check-up



B. *Read the following du'aas and mention the occasions when they are to be said.*

اَلْحَـمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَا تَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُور

بِسْمِ اللّٰه . اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنّـي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْـخُبُثِ وَالْـخَبَائِث

غُفْرَانَك

بِسْمِ اللّٰه ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلى اللّٰهِ وَلَاحَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلاَّ بِاللّٰه

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ ، وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَـمُنْقَلِبُون

بِسْمِ اللّٰه وَ الصَّـلَاةُ وَالسَّـلَامُ عَلى رَسُولِ اللّٰه اَللّٰهُـمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِك

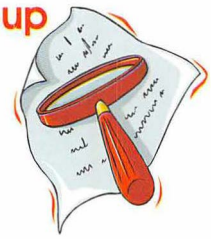
بِسْمِ اللّٰه وَ الصَّـلَاةُ وَالسَّـلَامُ عَلى رَسُولِ اللّٰه اَللّٰهُـمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَ لُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِك

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه

يَرْحَمُكَ اللّٰه

بِاسْمِكَ اللّـهُمَّ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

Check-up





C. *Fill in the blanks.*

1. Everything we have is a gift from _____ and it belongs to Him.
2. If we do dhikr from the heart, we can get _____ to Allah.
3. The _____ taught us many du'aas.
4. We can make du'aa to Allah in our own _____.
5. Allah says, "Invoke Me and I will _____ you."

Chapter 17



Learn these surahs by heart.

سُورَةُ المَسَدِ (١١١)

ترتيبها ١١١ — آياتها ٥

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿١﴾ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا
كَسَبَ ﴿٢﴾ سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ﴿٣﴾ وَامْرَأَتُهُ
حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ﴿٤﴾ فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ﴿٥﴾

سُورَةُ الفِيلِ (١٠٥)

ترتيبها ١٠٥ — آياتها ٥

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾ أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ
فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾ وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾ تَرْمِيهِم
بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٥﴾

سُورَةُ قُرَيْشٍ (١٠٦)

ترتيبها ١٠٦ — آياتها ٤

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لِإِيلَٰفِ قُرَيْشٍ ﴿١﴾ إِۦلَٰفِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ
﴿٢﴾ فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَٰذَا الْبَيْتِ ﴿٣﴾ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُم
مِّن جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُم مِّنْ خَوْفٍ ﴿٤﴾

Learn these surahs by heart.

سُورَةُ الْمَاعُونِ (١٠٧)

ترتيبها ١٠٧ — آياتها ٧

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَرَءَيْتَ الَّذِى يُكَذِّبُ بِالدِّينِ ﴿١﴾ فَذَٰلِكَ الَّذِى
يَدُعُّ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا يَحُضُّ عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ ﴿٣﴾
فَوَيْلٌ لِّلْمُصَلِّينَ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَن صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ
﴿٥﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَآءُونَ ﴿٦﴾ وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ﴿٧﴾

سُورَةُ النَّصْرِ (١١٠)

ترتيبها ١١٠ — آياتها ٣

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا جَآءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ﴿١﴾ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ
يَدْخُلُونَ فِى دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ﴿٢﴾ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ
وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ ۚ إِنَّهُۥ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ﴿٣﴾

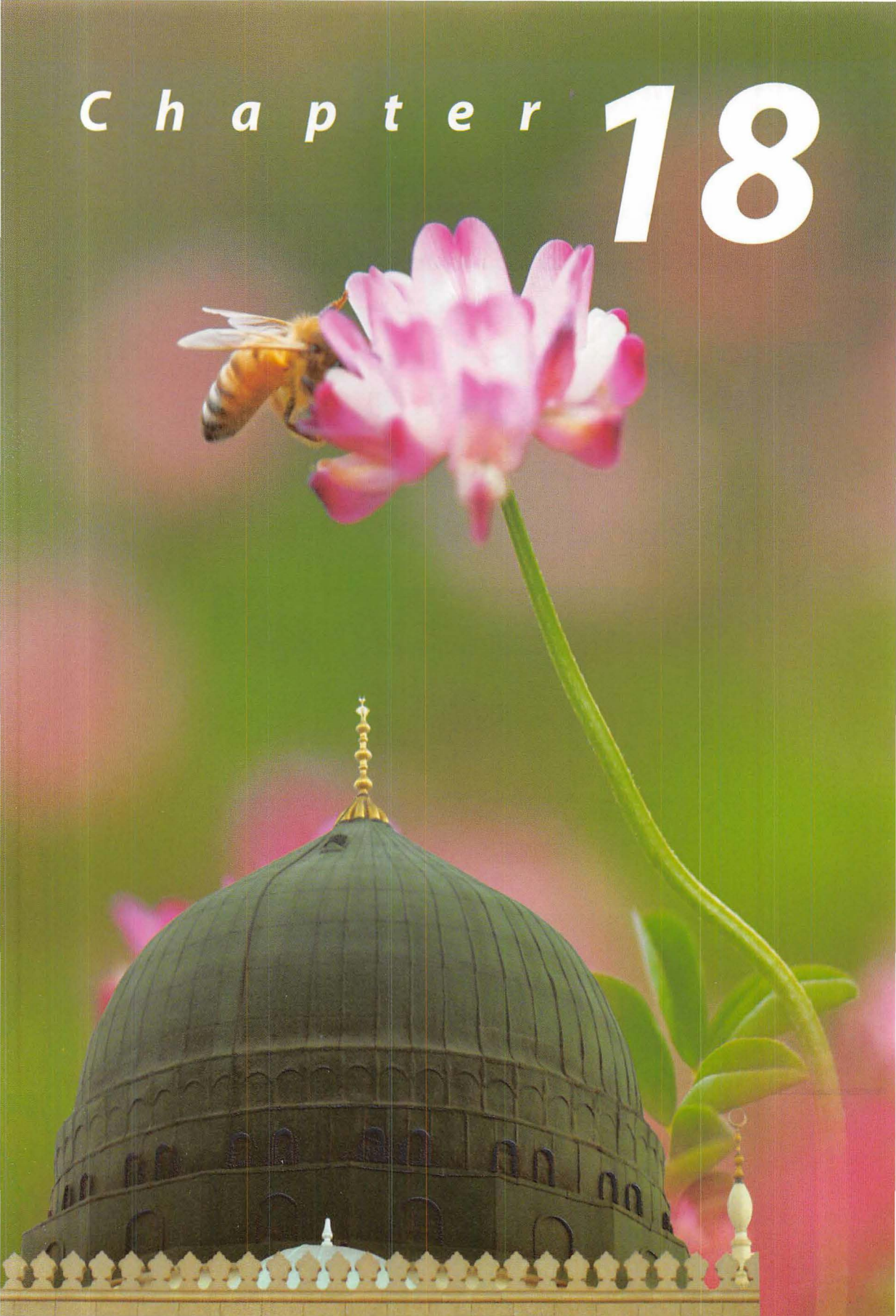
سُورَةُ الْكَافِرُونَ (١٠٩)

ترتيبها ١٠٩ — آياتها ٦

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ يَٰٓأَيُّهَا الْكَٰفِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَآ أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾
وَلَآ أَنتُمْ عَٰبِدُونَ مَآ أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَآ أَنَا۠ عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدتُّمْ ﴿٤﴾
وَلَآ أَنتُمْ عَٰبِدُونَ مَآ أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِىَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾

Chapter 18





Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was born on Monday, 12 Rabee' al-Awwal, in the Year of the Elephant, in 571 CE. He was born about 55 days after the event of the Elephant. His mother's name was Aminah. She dreamt of an angel telling her that the baby to be born had been named Ahmad. Thus she named him Ahmad, while his grandfather Abdul-Muttalib named him Muhammad.

When the people asked Abdul-Muttalib why he had given his grandson a new name, setting aside all the names common in his family, he said, 'It is because I have a desire that my grandson should be praised by everyone in the world.'

The Prophet's father was called Abdullah. He belonged to the Quraysh tribe whose members descended from Prophet Ibraaheem (عليه السلام). Abdullah died before the birth of his son. He was only 25 years old then.

The Prophet (ﷺ) stayed with his mother for a few days after his birth. Then, as was the Arab custom, Haleemah Sa'diyah, a wet nurse, took him and suckled him for two years. Haleemah kept the Prophet (ﷺ) with her for another two years. He was four years old when he returned to his mother. During his stay with Haleemah Sa'diyah he would tend sheep with other boys of the same age.

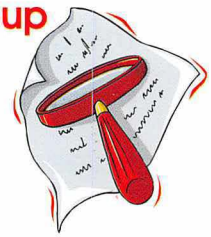
When he was six, his mother took him to his relatives in Madinah. He learnt to swim in a pond while he was staying there. On the return journey after a month, she passed away at Abwa, a place between Makkah and Madinah.

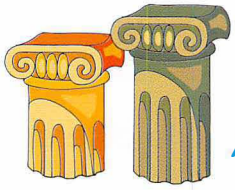
After his mother's death, his grandfather Abdul-Muttalib brought him up. But when Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was only eight years old, his grandfather also died. He was very sad when his grandfather passed away.

The Prophet (ﷺ) then went to live with his uncle Abu Talib. Of his eleven uncles, Abu Talib was the only real brother of his father Abdullah.

In his boyhood, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was quite different from the other children of his age. He would never do anything mischievous. He did not quarrel with others. He was in Allah's protection. Allah protected him from every kind of evil. He also liked to help his uncle.

Check-up



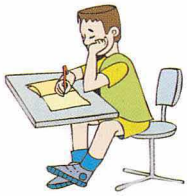


A. Match the following Columns:

a.	Aminah	The Prophet's tribe
b.	Abdullah	The Prophet's uncle
c.	Abdul-Muttalib	The Prophet's mother
d.	Quraysh	The Prophet's grandfather
e.	Haleemah	The Prophet's father
f.	Abu Talib	The Prophet's wet nurse

Check-up





B. What happened next?

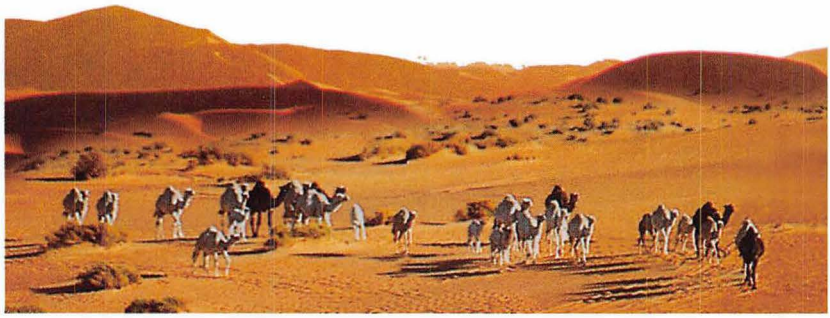
Answer in your own words.

1. Aminah dreamt of an angel telling her that her baby should be named Ahmad. Thus she _____, while Abdul-Muttalib named him _____.
2. The Prophet (ﷺ) stayed with his mother for a few days after his birth. Then, _____. Haleemah kept the Prophet (ﷺ) with her for another two years.
3. In his boyhood, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was quite different from the other children of his age. He would _____.

Chapter 19



Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was twelve years old when Abu Talib planned to go to Syria with a merchant caravan, leaving him behind in Makkah. But he was so used to the company of Abu Talib that he could not bear to live without his uncle. Abu Talib felt moved and he agreed to take him to Syria.



When the caravan reached Busra, a Christian monk saw and recognized him as the Last Prophet. He came to Abu Talib and told him all the signs of Prophethood written in the Tawrah and the Injeel. He then advised Abu Talib to return with his nephew as soon as possible.

Abdul Muttalib had told Abu Talib to take great care of the Prophet (ﷺ) so he was always protective towards him. He treated him with more kindness than he showed his sons, Ali, Ja'far and Aqil.

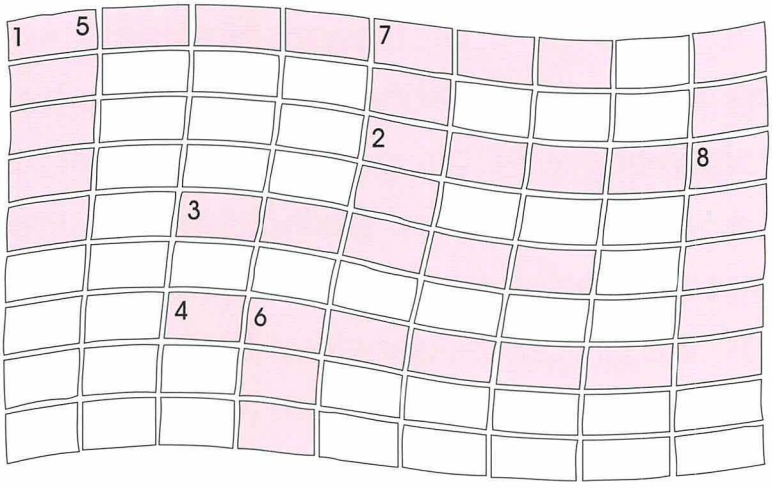
As he grew up, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was protected by Allah, the Great and the Glorious! The Prophet kept himself away from every shameful act and bad habit. He outshone others in bravery, truthfulness and trustworthiness.

When he was fourteen years old, the Fijaar war broke out between the tribes of Quraysh and Qays. This war lasted for a long time. It was actually a series of four wars. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) took part in the last one in the series. He only picked up the arrows of the enemy and passed them on to his uncles to shoot. He learnt the art of war and riding during these tribal clashes.

When the Prophet (ﷺ) became a young man, he turned to trade as a profession. His uncle Abu Talib liked this work for his nephew. Many times he joined trade caravans with his goods and every time he returned with good profits. During these journeys, the people observed the Prophet's qualities of honest dealings and graceful behaviour. His truthfulness, hard work, honesty and his pleasant ways made him a successful trader. He was respected throughout Arabia. Soon people began to call him as-Saadiq,

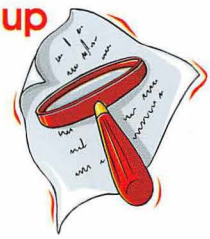
meaning a person who is very truthful, and al-Ameen, meaning the trustworthy.

Once a man entered into a trade with the Prophet (ﷺ). The deal was not yet complete when the man had to leave in haste for another place. But before leaving, the man asked the Prophet (ﷺ) to wait till he returned to end the deal. After taking leave from him, the man forgot what he had said to the Prophet (ﷺ). When he returned by the same route on the third day, he found the Prophet (ﷺ) waiting on the same spot. When the man drew near, the Prophet said to him only this much, ' You put me through a great deal of trouble. I am still waiting for you here.'



The clues for this puzzle are on the opposite page.

Check-up



A. *Crossword*

Across

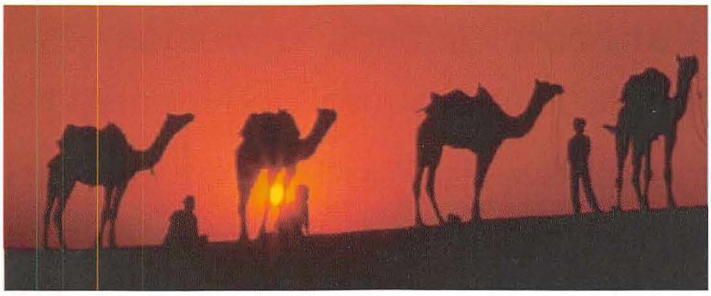
1. "You put me through a great deal of _____. I am still waiting for you here."
2. The Prophet (ﷺ) went to_____ with his uncle when he was twelve years old.
3. When the Prophet (ﷺ) was a young man, he turned to _____ as a profession.
4. Abu Talib planned to go to Syria with a merchant_____.

Down

5. When the man returned by the same way on the _____ day he found the Prophet (ﷺ) waiting at the same spot.
6. Abu Talib treated Muhammad (ﷺ) with more kindness than he showed his own sons _____, Ja'far and Aqil.
7. When the caravan reached _____, a Christian monk saw and recognized Muhammad (ﷺ) as the Last Prophet.
8. Soon people started to call him al-_____ meaning the Trustworthy.


Chapter 20

Khadijah bint Khuwaylid (رضي الله عنها), a noble lady of Banu Asad, was a rich woman of the Quraysh. Her husband had died. She would send her goods for sale to Syria, Iraq and Yemen through her workers. When she came to know of the honesty and trustworthiness of the Prophet (ﷺ), she sent her nephew Qatimah with her wish that she wanted him to work for her and to go to Syria with her goods for sale.



The Prophet (ﷺ) asked Abu Talib for his opinion and advice. He then accepted Khadijah's offer.

Khadijah (رضي الله عنها) fixed for him a fair payment. Her slave Maysarah and a relative of hers called Khuzaymah accompanied the Prophet (ﷺ). The journey was successful. The Prophet sold almost all that Khadijah had given him. The Prophet now headed the trade caravans of Khadijah (رضي الله عنها) and came back successful every time.

Marriage



The Prophet's honesty, trustworthiness, good character and noble qualities were open before Khadijah (رضي الله عنها). Every noble man of means in Makkah strongly desired to marry her. But, she herself, sent the Prophet (ﷺ) her marriage proposal through a woman. The Prophet (ﷺ) accepted the proposal and married her.

All the relatives of the Prophet and of Khadijah attended the marriage ceremony. At the time of marriage, the Prophet was 25 years of age and Khadijah was 40. She gave birth to two sons and four daughters.

Rebuilding the Ka'bah

The Ka'bah once caught fire due to the carelessness of some people. This caused deep cracks in its walls. The Quraysh agreed to rebuild it. When the building reached up to the point where the Hajar al-Aswad [the Black Stone] was to be placed, a serious dispute erupted. The head of every tribe

wanted to place the Black Stone in its place. They prepared to fight and drew out their swords. They began to argue fiercely among themselves. The Quraysh remained in this sorry state for five days. At last the Quraysh tribes agreed that the first man to enter the gate of the mosque should make the decision about putting the Black Stone in its place. The first man to come in was Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). 'This is Muhammad,' they said as soon as they saw him coming. 'He is trustworthy, and we will all agree to his decision.' Every tribe wanted and claimed the honour of putting the Black Stone in its place. They were making a pledge to fight to death. The situation was very tense.

Allah s Messenger (ﷺ) understood it well. He asked them to bring a piece of cloth. He took the Black Stone and placed it in the middle of the cloth. He then asked the chief of each tribe to take hold of one end of the cloth and lift it to its position. When the chiefs lifted the stone in the proper manner, the Prophet (ﷺ) placed it in its position with his own hands, and the building went on above it. Every one was happy.

The Prophet (ﷺ) was 35 years old when he brought an end to the dispute over the Black Stone.

Check-up





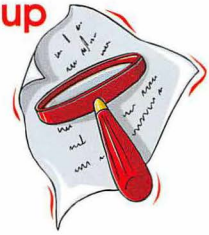
A. Questions

1. Why did Khadijah want to marry Muhammad (ﷺ)?

2. How many daughters did Muhammad (ﷺ) and Khadijah (رضي الله عنها) have?

3. Write in your own words the incident of the rebuilding of the Ka'bah.

Check-up





B. Word Search

MUHAMMAD, SYRIA, KHADIJAH, BLACK, MAKKAH

	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	B	I	O	P	
	A	S	D	K	F	G	H	L	J	K	L	
	Z	M	U	H	A	M	M	A	D	X	C	
	V	B	N	A	M	Q	W	C	E	T	R	
	Y	U	I	D	O	M	A	K	K	A	H	
	S	Y	R	I	A	P	A	S	D	F	G	
	H	J	K	J	L	Z	X	C	V	B	N	
	M	Q	W	A	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	
	P	A	S	H	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	


Chapter 21

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'Allah does not accept a salah without purification, or charity given from money obtained by fraud.' (Muslim)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'Whoever is given wealth by Allah and does not give zakah due on it will find that on the Day of Resurrection it is made to appear to him as a hairless snake with two black spots, which chains him, and then seizes by his jaw and says, "I am your wealth, I am your treasure."' (Al-Bukharee)

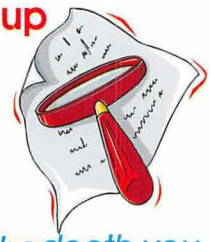
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, 'Every (good) action of the son of Adam will be multiplied, a good action receiving a tenfold to seven hundredfold reward. Allah, Exalted and Glorious is He, said: "Except for fasting, for it is done for Me and I will reward for it; for he leaves his desires and food for My sake". There are two occasions of joy for a fasting person: a joy when he breaks his fast and a joy when he meets his Lord; and the breath of the fasting person is sweeter in the sight of Allah than the scent of musk.' (Muslim)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'A blessed pilgrimage is better than this world and what it contains. For a blessed pilgrimage there is no reward but Paradise.'

(Al-Bukharee)

Check-up





A. Fill in the blanks to explain the hadeeth you have learnt in the chapter:

1. Allah does not accept our _____ if we are not clean. This means that we should do_____ perfectly before we pray.

2. If a person, whom Allah has given a lot of wealth, does not pay_____then Allah will punish him on the Day of _____. The greedy person's wealth will come to him in the form of a _____. It will have two black _____ and will say to him 'I am your _____, I am your _____.'

3. Allah rewards our good deeds by making one good deed equal to_____ times more and up to even _____ times more. Allah says that a person who_____ has two joys: one when he breaks his fast and the other when he meets his _____.

4. If we perform our hajj properly (in the way the Prophet (ﷺ) taught us and without getting angry with the people around us), Allah will reward us with _____.


Chapter 22

There was once a boy whose father sent him to guard their sheep outside the village. One day he raised a cry, 'Help! The tiger is killing the sheep.' The villagers came out running to him with sticks and guns but found there was no tiger. There was no tiger at all and the boy was laughing at them.

The boy did the same thing after a few days, and again the villagers rushed out to him and found nothing. A few weeks later, a real tiger appeared and attacked the sheep. 'Help!' the boy shouted. No villager came out of his house. The boy had told lies so often that even when he told the truth no one was prepared to believe him.

It is very important to be truthful. Nobody believes a liar. A liar soon finds that he has no true friends. He discovers that nobody is ready to trust him.

A lie is a word, sign, or action by which a person shows the opposite of what he thinks. Usually the intention is to deceive others, and if you deceive someone, you make them believe something that is not true. This is usually done in order to get some benefit for yourself.

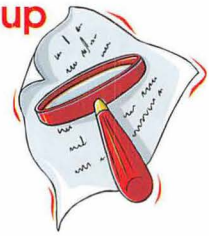
When someone tells you a lie, he gives you a wrong impression and makes you believe something that is not true. There are different types of lies. Some lies are told only for amusement. Some lies are told for someone's benefit. Some lies are hurtful to others. Hurtful lies are very upsetting and unkind. Allah never allows us to tell lies.

Some people do not consider harmless lies as lies. They reason that such lies are told to encourage or amuse someone. Consider for example the following incident. Once Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) visited a family and the mother called her son saying, 'Come here and I will give you something.' Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) asked her, 'What do you want to give him?' She answered, 'A few dates.' Allah's Messenger said, 'If you do not give him anything, this will be recorded as a lie in your record of deeds.'

A lie is a lie, no matter how trivial it might be!

Telling lies is one of the actions Allah dislikes. Lying is the source of disbelief in Allah Himself and leads to other evils. The liar is weak in his mind, but he tries to appear otherwise.

Check-up

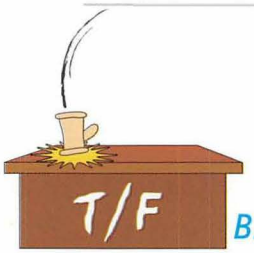




A. Answer these questions

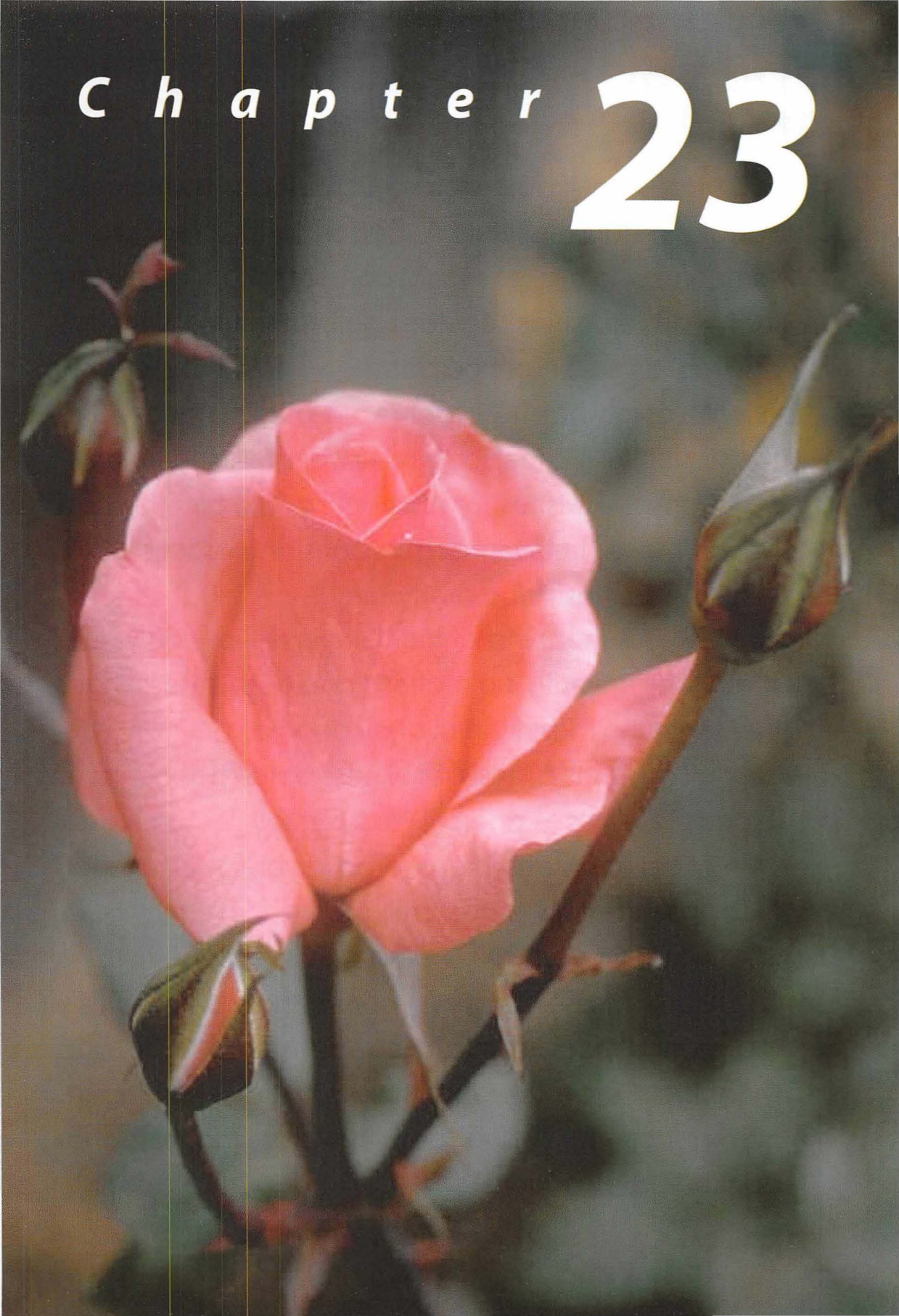
1. Why did the villagers finally not come out to help the boy?

2. Why do you think it is very important to be truthful?



B. Say if these sentences are true or false.

1. I may lie to make people laugh.
2. It is OK to tell a lie to keep myself out of trouble.
3. Allah dislikes telling lies.
4. We must give up lying and must always tell the truth.
5. Lying does not affect my heart.


Chapter 23

Sidq is an Arabic word which means truthfulness. Saadiq means truthful. A person who is saadiq is someone who makes such a constant practice of sidq that it becomes his regular habit. Truthfulness means one makes no difference between what he believes in private and what he practises in public. The person who is truthful is a person who always tells the truth.

If anyone wishes for Allah to be with him, he had better make truthfulness his constant practice, for Allah is with those who are truthful.

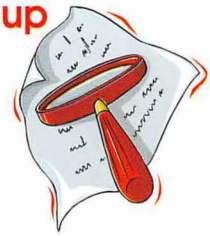
The real meaning of truthfulness is that you would always tell the truth, no matter what. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was the most truthful of all people.

Telling lies is a kind of sickness which has no cure. It leads to all vices and prevents virtues.

Telling lies starts like a drop of black ink, which then spreads and grows until it covers everything. Its only remedy is to give up lying and speak the truth.

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) commands us not to talk too much because this can lead to nonsense and lying. The sharpest weapon held by a liar is his tongue. Islam does not value empty words that are not backed up by actions.

Check-up





A. *What would I do...*

1. If I did not complete my homework?

a. Lie to the teacher that I was sick.

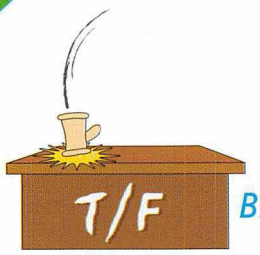
b. Hide the book and tell the teacher I had lost it.

c. Apologize to my teacher and tell him that I had not finished it.

2. If I broke a plate in the kitchen and my mother asked who had done it?

a. I would keep quiet hoping that no one would find out who did it.

b. I would admit my mistake and tell my mother how sorry I was.



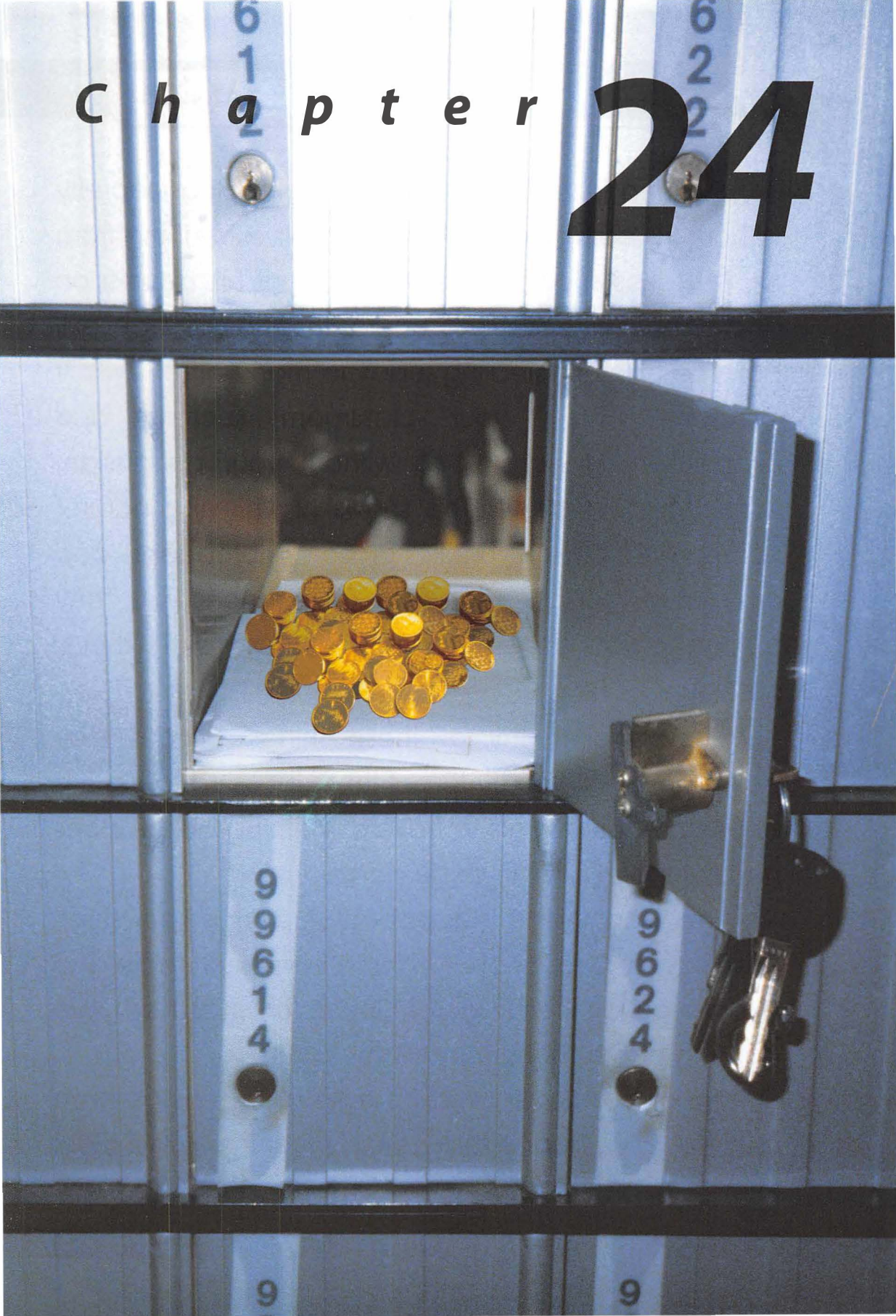
B. *Say if these sentences are true or false.*

1. Sidq means truthfulness.
2. A person who is saadiq always tells lies.
3. Muhammad (ﷺ) was the most truthful of all people.
4. Saadiq means liar.
5. It is important to admit and correct our mistakes.

C. *Tell us a story.*

Write down a story from your life when you told the truth even though it meant getting yourself into trouble.

Chapter 24



Stealing

Stealing is to take someone's belongings secretly without his permission. If Ahmad steals something from Ali, he takes it away from him without his permission and without intending to return it. Stealing is an evil act. The habit of stealing leads to many other evils. If someone enters your classroom secretly and examines your schoolbag without your permission, what does this show? This shows his thieving nature. Remember: pens, pencils, erasers, notebooks, and crayons of your classmates do not belong to you. They belong to your classmates. All these things are theirs, not yours.

If you take any of these things without their permission, or if you try to get them by using force, it is stealing. A thief wants to have something but he does not want to pay for it, so he steals.

The teaching of Islam about thieves is very strict. Allah says in the Qur'an, "As for thieves, both male and female, cut off their hands, in return for what they have done, a punishment from Allah!" (5:38)

No one must let himself begin taking things even of small value, for he may quickly turn into a first class thief.

We are all human beings. We all make mistakes. Keep clearly in mind that what is done is done. It cannot be undone. If we make mistakes it is important to realize that we cannot undo them.

The best thing is to tell the truth, admit the mistake and correct it. To refuse to accept the mistake by telling lies is very bad. It is the teaching of our Prophet (ﷺ) that if we make a mistake we should admit it instantly, correct ourselves, learn from it and ask Allah's forgiveness. Not to admit a mistake, not to correct it and learn from it is again a mistake of a different order!

It is important to admit and correct our mistakes. Doing so will give us courage and energy to obey Allah and His Messenger.



Check-up





A. *Search for the underlined words in the grid.*

1. Stealing is to take other people's things without asking them.
2. Stealing is an evil act.
3. A thief wants to have something but he does not want to pay for it.

A	S	D	F	G	H	J	T	K	L	Z
M	N	B	V	C	P	C	H	X	Z	N
W	E	S	T	E	A	L	I	N	G	Q
R	T	Y	H	U	Y	I	N	O	P	A
S	E	V	I	L	D	F	G	H	J	K
Z	X	C	E	V	B	N	S	M	Q	W
E	R	T	F	T	Y	U	I	O	P	L

B. *What would you do?*

What would you do if you found a pencil lying on the floor?

Do you think taking it would make Allah happy with you?


Chapter 25

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'He who truly believes in **Allah** and the Last Day should either speak good or keep silent.' (Muslim)

Speak clearly in such a way that those who listen to you understand you.

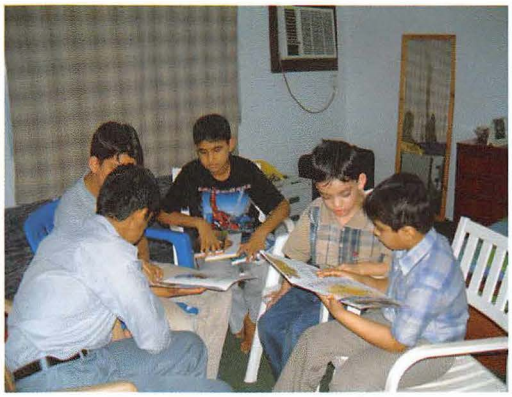
Do not talk badly or talk too much. Say only what is good or keep silent. It is good to keep silent but do not overdo it. This will annoy people around you. Always speak the truth. Think carefully before speaking. Avoid saying something you might feel sorry for and for which you have to apologize.

Breathe before you speak. It takes nothing more than pausing – breathing – after the person to whom you are speaking has finished. Be a good listener. Do not simply wait for an opening for your turn to speak.

We often complete other people's sentences, or say things like, 'yeah, yeah,' or 'I know' very quickly, as if asking them to hurry up so that we can have our turn. Let others completely finish their thought before you begin yours. Do not speak hurriedly. It is better to speak neither too slowly nor too quickly, neither too loudly nor too softly. Such ways of speaking will irritate the listener. The best way is the middle way.

Look pleasantly at others when talking or listening to them. Keep smiling. It does not cost anything. Do not make restless movements all the time. Do not giggle unnecessarily when talking to others. Do not make too many gestures or talk and laugh loudly. Always speak the truth.

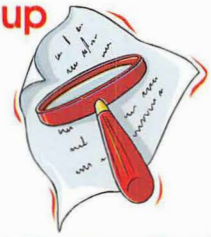
Remember that whatever you say is recorded by two angels. Speak in a low voice. Talking very loudly without a need shows foolishness. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) never talked quickly. He talked slowly. People could count his words if they wished.



Many times it happens that when two people are talking, one often begins talking before the other has finished. This one is saying his thing, that one saying his; and neither in fact hears the other. Well! What is the use of such a conversation? Always remember that when one speaker is finished, only then should the other speak.

Check-up

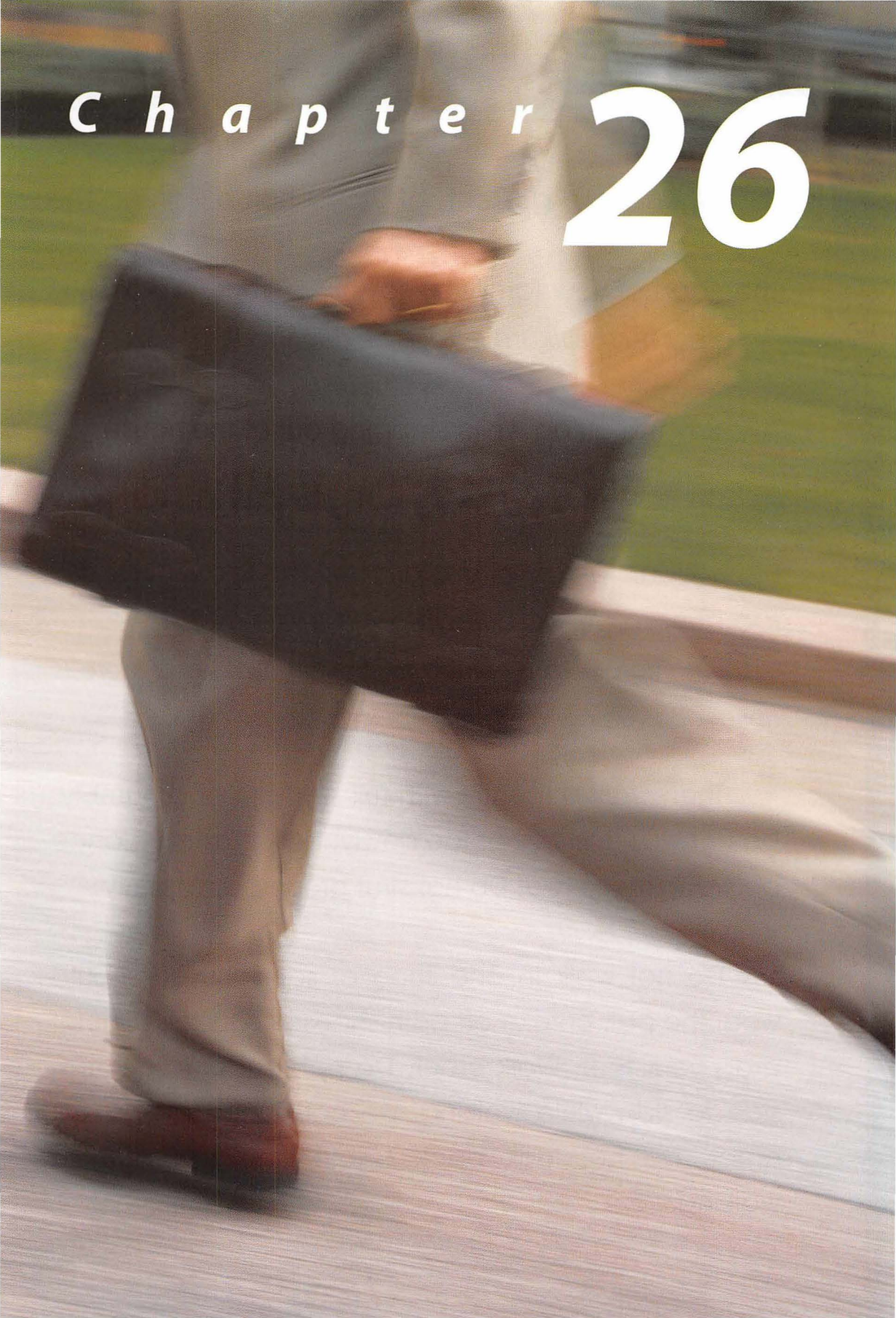




A. Write down any five good manners of talking that you have learnt from this lesson.

B. Correct the following sentences.

1. It is not bad to interrupt others while they are talking.
2. I should never speak the truth.
3. The angels do not record everything I say.
4. I must talk in a hurry.
5. Looking irritated with others while talking to them is good.


Chapter 26

When you go out of your home, greet the members of your family by saying, اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْكُم

Assalaamu 'alaikum *(Peace be upon you)*

Say this du'aa while stepping out of the house:

بِسْمِ اللهِ ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللهِ وَلَاحَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّابِاللهِ

Bismillaah, tawakkaltu alallaah, wa laa hawla wa laa quwwata illaa billaah.

In the name of Allah; I place my trust in Allah, and there is neither power, nor might except with Allah.

Then walk decently with full strength and humbly. Do not walk too fast or too slowly, but strike a balance between these two! Do not strut around arrogantly.

Do not walk in one shoe or sandal; you should wear the pair or take off both shoes or sandals. Do not drag your feet. Walk erect. Do not reel or sway from side to side while walking. Do not hunch over; walk erect. Do not look back again and again while walking.

If you must turn to address something, turn your whole body completely. Take long steps and place your feet firmly on the ground. Learn to maintain a pleasant expression on your face.

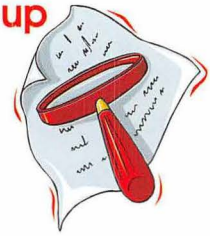
Do not slouch or sprawl while sitting on a chair. Sit back on the chair; spine straight and supported by the back-chair. Shouting when approaching someone on the road is bad manners. Get closer to speak to the person you want to talk to. On passing through a door, hold it if someone is behind unless the person is not close enough.

If you see someone hurrying to catch the same lift, it is polite to wait instead of slamming the doors in the person's face. There is a need to remind oneself constantly that 'Thank you', 'Excuse me', 'Sorry', and 'Jazaakallaahu khairan' are words to be used as often as is required. It is rude to shout to passengers to hold the door of the lift or to attempt to do so yourself by thrusting your arm or foot between the closing doors. Be patient! You will be delayed only thirty seconds or so until the next lift arrives.

When you return home, greet the members of your family by saying, اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْكُم.

Check-up





A. *Fill in the blanks.*

1. Do not _____ your feet while you walk.
2. Do not _____ over; walk erect.
3. Learn to keep a _____ expression on your face.
4. Shouting on the road is _____ manners.
5. If you see someone hurrying to catch the same _____, wait for him instead of _____ the doors on his face.
6. When you return home say _____ to the people in the house.



B. *What would I do...*

1. If the lift I am in is closing and someone is rushing towards it?

a. Close it quickly so that the person cannot join me in the lift

b. keep the door open for that person

c. point at him and laugh

2. If my mum helps me with my homework?

a. I get angry with her if she makes a mistake

b. I tell her to finish it herself because my friends are waiting for me

c. I pray for her saying, 'May Allah reward you well.'

Chapter 27



The primary meaning of the word zakah is purity and cleanliness. Islam uses this very word for the act of setting aside a part of your wealth for the needy and the poor. This is very important. This means that it is by giving to others that your wealth is purified.

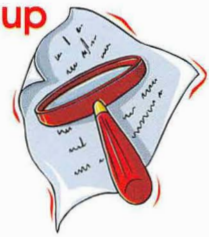
Zakah is an Arabic word. Some people call it alms-giving, some poor-due, and some call it poor-tax in English. It is, of course, difficult to translate Islamic terms into English. But the term purifying-dues is a better translation of the word zakah. For it means that 'giving' to others purifies your wealth. 'Giving' purifies not only your wealth but your inner self. In other words, if anyone does not give to the poor and the needy what is his or her due, his wealth remains impure. His inner 'self' also remains impure.

A rich person who does not give zakah is not big-hearted. He is not thankful to Allah. He is selfish. While Allah has been kind to give him wealth in excess of his needs, he does not like to share with others what Allah has given him.

By asking us to give zakah, Allah has put every one of us to the test. Zakah: the purifying dues, is the third pillar of Islam.



Check-up



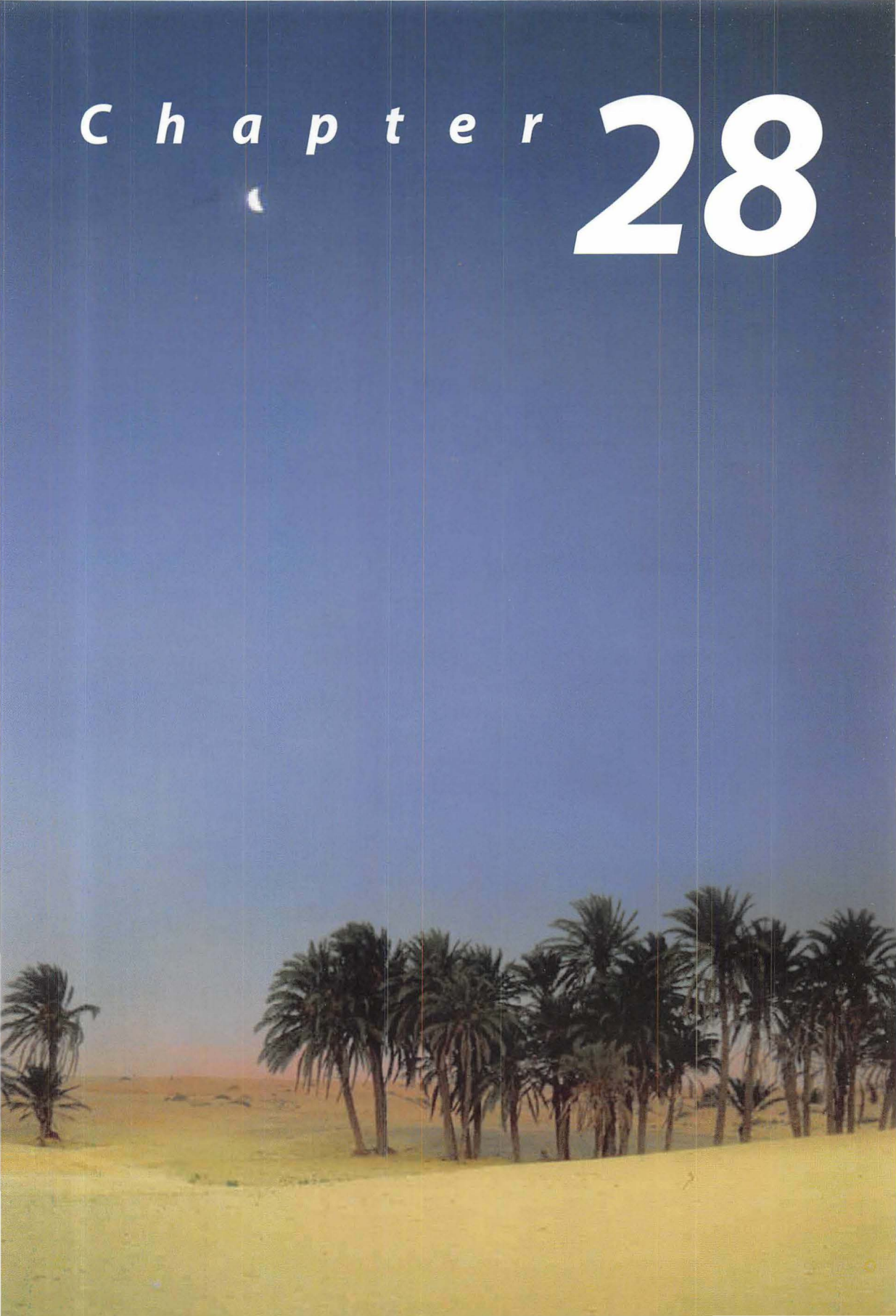
A. *Fill in the blanks.*

1. The primary meaning of the Arabic word zakah is _____ and _____.
2. It is by _____ that your wealth is purified.
3. Giving to others purifies not only your wealth but also your _____.
4. A rich person who does not give zakah is not _____ _____ to Allah. He is _____.
5. Zakah is the _____ pillar of Islam.

B. *The Five Pillars of Islam.*

Can you name all the five pillars of Islam?

Chapter 28



Sawm, or fasting in the month of Ramadan, is the fourth pillar of Islam. Sawm is an Arabic word. It means abstaining from eating and drinking from dawn to sunset. Like the prayer and zakah, this act of worship is a part of Islam.

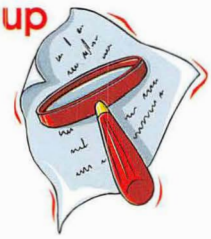
Sawm is the fourth pillar of Islam. If you abstain from something, usually something you want to do, you deliberately do not do it. You do not eat and drink during the daytime; instead, you fast because Islam teaches you to do so.



The fast of Ramadan begins on the day following the sighting of the new moon of the month of Ramadan. Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. If it is confirmed that the new moon of the month of Ramadan has been sighted, a Muslim should begin his fast from dawn the following day.

As soon as the sun sets on that day, he should break his fast. The breaking of the fast is called iftar in Arabic. You will learn about fasting in detail later, Inshaa Allah!

Check-up



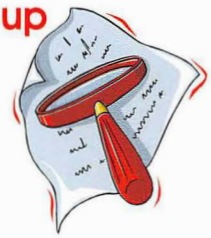
A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Sawm means
 a. Visiting the House of Allah
 b. Fasting in the month of Ramadan
 c. Praying five times a day

2. Sawm is the _____ pillar of Islam.
 a. Second
 b. Third
 c. Fourth

3. While fasting, you do not eat and drink during
 a. The daytime
 b. The nighttime
 c. The entire month at all

Check-up

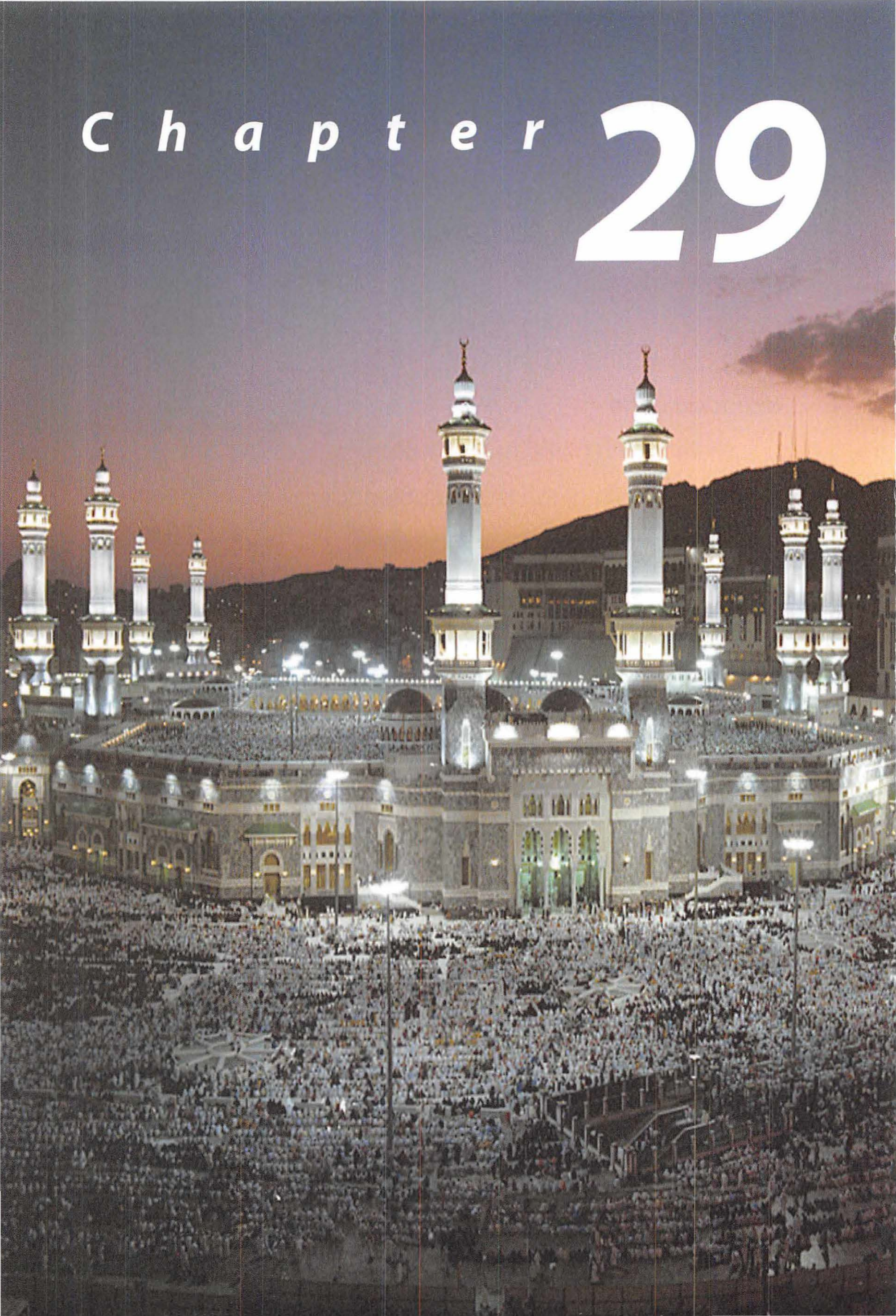


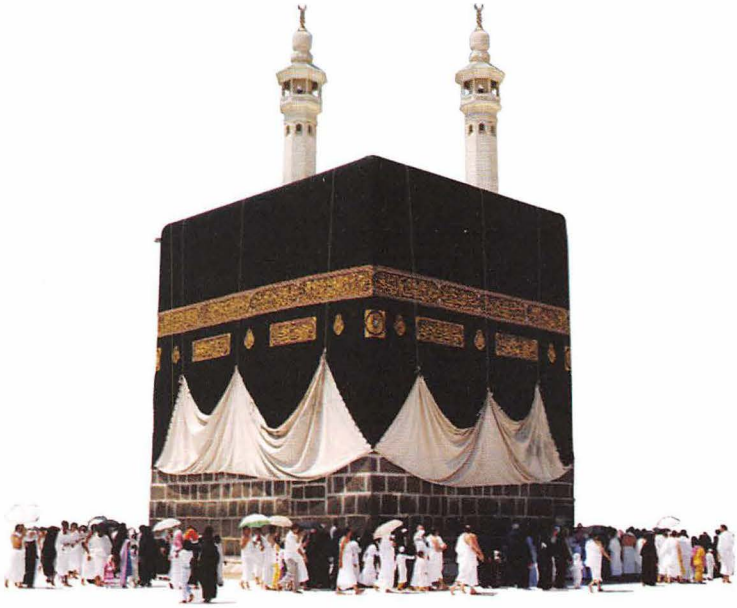
4. Ramadan is the
 a. Ninth month of the Islamic calendar
 b. Tenth month of the Islamic calendar
 c. First month of the Islamic calendar

5. Iftar means
 a. The breaking of the fast
 b. The breaking of wudhu
 c. Going out to play

B. Are these statements true or false?
 1. Fasting in the month of Ramadan is the fourth pillar of Islam.
 2. Like the prayer and zakah, sawm also is a part of Islam.
 3. The fast of Ramadan begins as soon as the new moon is sighted.

Chapter 29



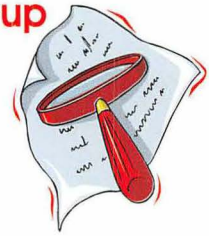


Hajj, or pilgrimage, is the last of the five pillars of Islam, which Islam asks you to do. Like the prayer, the zakah, the sawm, hajj shapes your life and prepares you so that you may live in complete submission to Allah.

The word hajj means to intend to visit the Ka'bah in Makkah. This act of worship is, therefore, called hajj.

The origin of hajj is rooted in the life of Prophet Ibraaheem (عليه السلام) . The story of Ibraaheem is a wonderful story. You will learn about it and also about hajj in the years to come, inshaa Allah!

Check-up

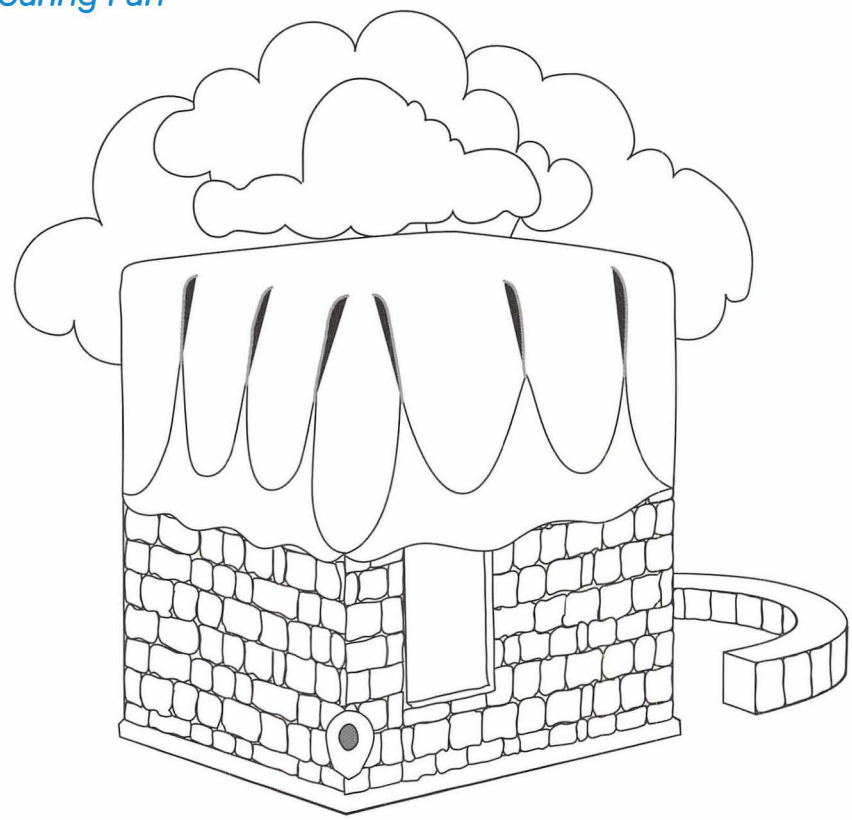




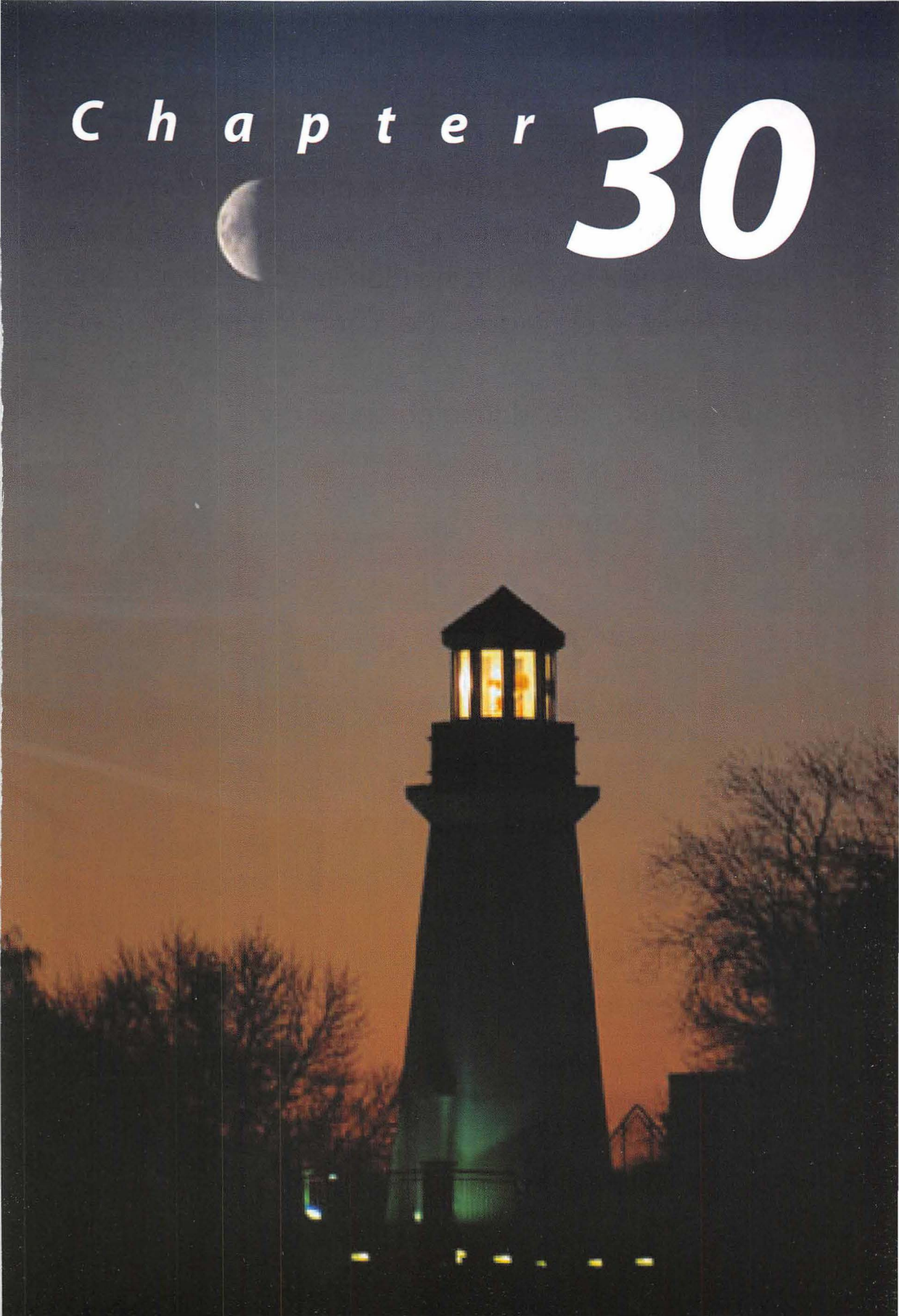
A. *Fill in the blanks.*

1. Hajj is a _____ of Islam.
2. Hajj helps us live our lives in _____ to Allah.
3. Hajj is an act of w_____p.
4. Hajj means to visit the _____ in Makkah.
5. The Ka'bah is the _____ of Allah in Makkah.

B. *Colouring Fun*



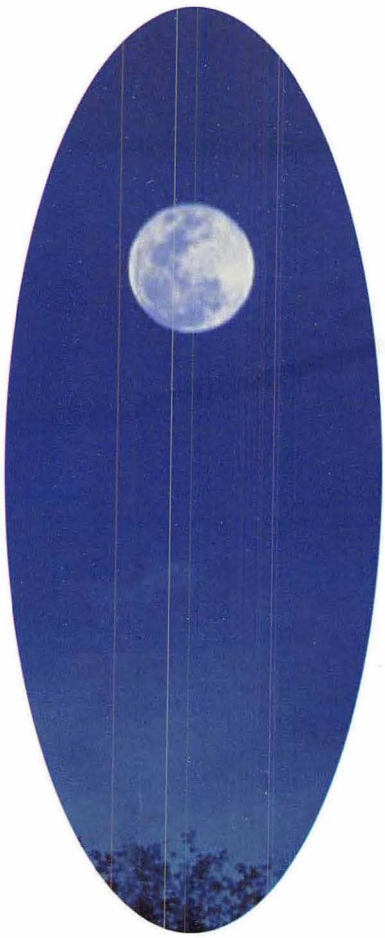
Chapter 30



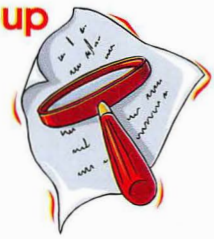
The Islamic year follows the changes of the moon. There are twelve months in the year. Each new moon begins a new month. In the Islamic calendar, a month may have 29 or 30 days. No month in it has 31 days.

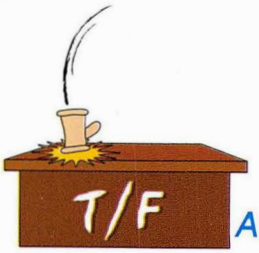
The months of the Islamic calendar are:

1. Muharram
2. Safar
3. Rabee' al-Awwal
4. Rabee' ath-Thaanee
5. Jumaadaa al-Ulaa
6. Jumaadaa ath-Thaaniyah
7. Rajab
8. Sha'ban
9. Ramadan
10. Shawwal
11. Dhul-Qa'dah
12. Dhul-Hijjah



Check-up





A. *Say if the following are true or false.*

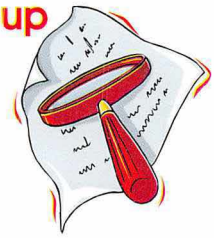
1. The Islamic year follows the changes of the moon.
2. Each new moon begins a new year.
3. In the Islamic calendar, the months may have 29 or 30 days.
4. Some months of the Islamic calendar may have 31 days.
5. August is the name of an Islamic month.



B. *Colouring fun*

1. Colour in red the month our Prophet () was born.
2. Colour in blue the month in which Eed-ul-Fitr is celebrated.
3. Colour in yellow the month in which Eed-ul-Adh-haa is celebrated.
4. Colour in green the first month of the Islamic calendar.
5. Colour in brown the month in which Muslims fast.

Check-up



Muharram
Safar
Rabee' al-Awwal
Rabee' ath-Thaanee
Jumaadaa al-Ulaa
Jumaadaa ath-Thaaniyah
Rajab
Sha'ban
Ramadan
Shawwal
Dhul-Qa'dah
Dhul-Hijjah